BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1861. { NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less, each in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861. 30 tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
E. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

E. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860.—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
E. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

General Notices.

LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES; One against Jno. F. Moore for $46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weil for $48 68, with a credit of $2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.
Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.
OWEN FENNELL.
March 19th, 1861 163-1t—30-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information app'y to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

TERMS CASH.
IN consequence of the depressed condition of affairs in a mercantile point of view, and the utter impossibility of purchasing goods except for cash, we are under the necessity of selling only on the same terms.
We will be unable to continue our business unless the above terms are strictly adhered to.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., July 10th, 1861. 47-4t

TAKEN UP.
A HORSE MULE, 15 hands high, (or five feet,) and about 12 years old, and of a dark bay color, and no particular flesh marks worth noting. Valued, by two freeholders at one hundred dollars. The Mule was taken up by Mr. J. G. Pickett, 13½ miles below Wilmington, near the river and Sound. The owner is hereby notified that he must come forward, prove property and pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. ARTHUR C. SMITH, Ranger.
New Hanover Co., N. C., July 18th, 1861 47 2t*

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish[;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE August 14th. Terms remain unchanged. The location is remote from the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Department to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors, and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises.
To accommodate our friends, we shall commence a Military School June 26th, and continue till August 14th. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to remain only a few weeks. B. CRAVEN, President.
July 18th, 1861. 47 4w.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the last Thursday in July.
Greensboro' is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war, and the sea coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance. Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed and vigilantly protected from harm.
Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, Pres't.
June 17. 239-2t—43-6t

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $55. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?—The Louisville Journal asks this question, and says:
"The opponents of the Government have taken a bold step in advance, and now assert that the war was brought on by Mr. Lincoln himself and not precipitated by South Carolina."
We had scarcely laid down the paper propounding this question, when we unexpectedly found an explicit answer in the Philadelphia North American of yesterday. As the latter journal is the leading war paper of Pennsylvania, we are compelled to give a degree of credit to the statement, though we doubt whether, at this juncture, the President will be either flattered or pleased at having thus to shoulder the responsibility of all the distress with which the country is afflicted,—especially as the Republican press has persistently charged the South with having begun the war. Says the North American:—
"Let them say as they please that this man, or that, or the other, deserves all the credit of firmly resisting all propositions for unwise concession, he, Abraham Lincoln, alone merits the praise. The whole atmosphere of Washington at one time seemed charged with the yielding policy. There was a disposition to abandon Sumter, to let the cotton States go and to get along without them. Day after day it was confidently announced that the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter only required his signature; but he never gave, nor dreamed of giving it. He did not even design to argue with the advocates of compromise. He knew that the policy was a false and delusive one, that the great north would never sanction it, and he only waited the opportunity of demonstrating in some definite manner his resolute purpose. *He embraced the first that offered,* and how truly he had felt the popular pulse let the marvellous uprising in the free States tell.
"There may have been one member of the Cabinet who was opposed to all truce with the enemy. We think there was, but certainly no more. When we look back to that period and recall the names of members of both Houses of Congress, of statesmen, illustrious in the career of the Republican party and of the country, who were in favor of letting the rebel States go, we sometimes marvel at the heroic firmness of the President, and think that it was most Providential. Congress, with a degree of weakness which must reflect lasting discredit upon it, refused to assume the responsibility of coercion. It made no provision even to prevent the government from lapsing in the hands of the rebels. It left the President to a fearful responsibility, without law or precedent to guide him, but he marched boldly up and faced the crisis like a man who felt himself in the right, and knew that he would be backed up by the moral sentiment of the nation."
So the President embraced the first opportunity that offered, to demonstrate in some definite manner his resolute purpose! He did so against all efforts for a peaceful settlement, against the counsels of all his Cabinet save one, against the wishes of a Republican Congress, which "refused to assume the responsibility of coercion," and "without law or precedent to guide him." This is certainly explicit. But if we have been deceived, so have his own party organs. All the animadversions and abuse of the Times, Tribune, &c., who clamored against his inefficiency, and threatened to supersede him, were unjust, and have been thrown away. Let them now make the *amende honorable,* and acknowledge that they have a leader worthy of their support.
Notwithstanding the high opinion which the North American entertains of his devotion to the cause, that paper has fears, nevertheless, that the President may be influenced by the efforts that are now being made, and may hereafter be made, to effect a cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement.—*Jour. Com.*

The conscientious Yankees are improving the opportunity of the absence of the LINCOLN navy, from Northern ports, for a diligent prosecution of the African slave trade. The N. Y. *Tribune* says:
We learn from good authority that, in consequence of the energetic measures recently taken here for the suppression of the slave trade, several parties are now fitting out vessels in Eastern ports. The cargoes are taken down in coasting schooners, and sent by rail, care being taken to so divide them that there shall be in no one shipment enough to excite suspicion.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
Masked Batteries.
It is painful to see a phrase like this, describing one of the most fatal engines of war, applied to a peaceful object. But the Evening Post so uses the words. The Post says:—
Mr. Crittenden, who has just been elected from Kentucky, announces his determination to make some motion for bringing the war to an end. He will be sustained by other Southern members, and by some, we fear, from the Northern States. Already a convention of editors is called in this State, to agree upon a plan, it is said, for bringing popular opinion up to the designs of the leaders, and not a few hints are given out in private conversation, to the effect that the war has gone far enough. A part of the scheme embraces the capitalists of the cities, who are to be persuaded not to lend their money to the government for the prosecution of hostilities, or to lend it only at such rates of interest as will discourage the government in its attempts to maintain the federal ascendency.
This scheme is nothing more than a masked battery of Jefferson Davis.
It will be observed that the Post thinks the war has not gone far enough. Any scheme "for bringing the war to an end" is a masked battery. We have fallen on sorrowful days. A little while ago the President said in his inaugural that if we had a war we should gain nothing, and only have the same questions to settle after we have fought. But now a proposition to pause and settle the question at once without fighting, is a masked battery.
What do these war gentlemen expect? We have gone through one after another phase of their plans and prophesies. The first uprising of the North was to scatter the rebel hordes. It only strengthened their arms, roused their spirit, and increased their numbers. It drove Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, into the arms of the secessionists, and gave the South the unity of purpose they had before lacked.
Then we were promised the ability of the North to pour such columns of soldiers into the field that all resistance would be overpowered, and bloodshed would be prevented by the utter hopelessness of the Southern cause. But we find ourselves now equaled if not outnumbered by the rebels in arms, who have the daring to advance their outposts up to the very lines of our camps.
We were assured of the imminent starvation of the entire race of Southerners, and we find them now in the midst of plenty. We were told they would run from our advancing regiments, and we find them abundantly ready to take advantage of our unskilled leaders and drive us back from their batteries.
Every promise, every expectation of the war party has thus far proved false, and we stand now in the presence of the solemn truth that this is a great war, no childish play, a war in which men on both sides are skilful, courageous, strong in their confidence of right, and of which the end is far distant, and visible only through the smoke of battle and across fields of thousands of our dead.
We hear some men say again that he who shrinks from war, who is willing to make any sacrifice to avoid war is a traitor.
It is a great mistake to suppose that a bloodhound is a courageous dog. The men who have plunged us into this war, who have ballooed on the people, are men that have wisely stayed at home. And a part of the plan to cover up their own want of courage, is to keep up the cry of war. The rebels in the South who planned the dissolution of the Union, who advocated it in Congress and in newspapers and on the stump, are the men who have taken the field, while the Northern Editors and Congressmen and Senators who opposed compromise, who let us drift into this war, nay who dragged us into it, are at home making contracts to supply army stores, and shouting "traitor" at every man who ventures to remind them of the evil they have brought on the country, or suggest a remedy for it.
We ask again what do they expect? If the President is right, if the judgment of impartial Europe is right, if the opinion of cool dispassionate men among us is right, then we must meet these questions between North and South before the end shall be reached. Do you adopt the bravado "we must let them go eventually, but we must thrash them first?" No man who believes in such a policy, is fit to be an American citizen, or for any situation outside the walls of an insane asylum. What then will you answer when man and God shall demand of you an account of the horrors of war, its blood and rapine? "Oh we thrashed them, and it was worth all the blood and horror to be able to say that!" Can it be that there are human hearts ready to make such an answer!
But "we will never let them go," you say. "They must be conquered, and subjugated, and governed"
Will you appeal to history, to experience? Was a nation of so many millions of civilized men ever conquered in one, or ten or a hundred years? Or admitting that you can conquer them, have you counted the cost? We will not pause and consider the vanishing of all the promises that we should have a brief, bloodless campaign. We will sit down as sane men and ask each other how many lives, how many agonies it will cause and cost? Why last night, more than a million of the mothers and wives and sisters of this land lay dreaming restless dreams, or watching with straining eyeballs for the coming dawn.
Yet all that you hope to accomplish by it may possibly be accomplished in another way, at a cost of no sigh—no blood. Ten men could be found to day in the land, ten noble trustworthy men, not unfit to be successors of Washington and his illustrious cotemporaries, who would together devise an honorable, noble American, Christian method of ending this hideous fratricidal war. They would fail if they were answerable to any party, or clique, but if answerable only to God and posterity they would do that which would make them remembered in the rolls of history, "till the trump of the Judgment angel."
But that might end the war! That might prevent our extermination of the South! That might return us our brothers and sons in the strength of youth, unharmed, and better still, without blood on their hands! That would be a "masked battery!"

INSTRUCTION TO MARSHALS IN RELATION TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND PERSONS AT SEA.—J. P. Benjamin, Attorney General for the Confederate States, has issued the following from the "Department of Justice," dated at Richmond, July 12th:
1. All persons captured at sea and placed in custody of the Marshals, are at once to be confined in such manner as to prevent their obtaining any information which could be made useful to the enemy.
2. All persons captured on board of vessels (whether armed or unarmed) employed in the public service of the United States, are to be considered as prisoners of war. All persons employed in the service of the enemy are to be considered as prisoners of war, even when captured on unarmed vessels not employed in the public service of the enemy.
Persons captured on private unarmed vessels, and not employed in the public service of the enemy, are not prisoners of war.
3. As soon as the Marshal shall have received into custody persons captured at sea, he shall make out a list of their names, rank and position and submit one copy thereof to the Judge of the Court, and another to the captors or their protector, for the purpose of designating such as are to be detained as witnesses.
4. After separating those who are to be detained in confinement as witnesses, the Marshal will at once deliver to the Commander of the nearest military post all the prisoners of war; and will transport to the frontier and place beyond the limits of the Confederacy all such alien enemies as are not prisoners of war.
In thus transporting captives, whether prisoners of war or not, the Marshal will take special precaution so to guard the captives as to prevent their obtaining any information that could possibly be useful to the enemy.
5. As soon as the Judge shall inform the Marshal that the attendance of those captives who are detained as witnesses will no longer be required, these captives will be disposed of in the manner directed by the foregoing instructions.
6. The expense of maintaining and transporting captives taken at sea, in accordance with these instructions, will be paid by this Department on the rendition of proper vouchers, as provided in the 8th section of the act of 6th May, 1861, entitled "an act recognising the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States; and concerning letters of marque prizes, and prize goods."

The following is the list of all the officers and men of the Bladen Rifles, Company H, 3d Regiment North Carolina State Troops, from Bladen county, N. C.:

Thedore M Sikes, Captain.
Joseph S Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieutenant.
Richard P Allen, 2nd do.
William J Kemp, 3rd do.
Robert H Lyon, 1st Sergeant.
James M Sikes, 2nd do.
Thos J Bush, 3rd do.
Alexander Sue, 4th do.
Abner Johnson, 5th do.
Haynes J Blizzard, 1st Corporal.
Asariah B Sellars, 2nd do.
W H Cutts, 3rd do.
George W Lanier, 4th do.

PRIVATES.

Alston Allen,	J W Meshaw,
Francis M Buie,	D W Meshaw,
J S Buie,	H McGee,
D J Buie,	W McGee.
T W L Benson,	Hiram McKenzie,
Archabald Benson,	J M McLeod,
F Benson,	D J McMillan,
W W Benson,	J Mathis,
H H Barnhill,	C Mathis,
Dell O Barnhill,	D D Miller,
E V B Blizzard,	T L Porter,
Patrick Burke,	D D Parker,
A W Cain,	James L Pridgeon,
John S Cain,	W H Russ,
D R Clark,	M Russ,
A Collum,	F Russ,
G W Cashwell,	Wm Rouse,
F M Cunigin,	Wm Sammonds,
J R Cunigin,	C S Sellars,
J M Creech,	Wm Smith,
D W Callaham,	W H Sikes,
W J Daniel,	J J Stephens,
Robt A Everitt,	Aaron Springs,
D J Everitt,	W D Watson,
H B Everett,	S S Williams,
Dan'l Edwards,	P N McDuffie,
James Grizzard,	J O Simpson,
John Goff,	J S Williams,
D J Hargrove,	James R Robeson,
J O Hargrove,	J A Smith,
John Hollingsworth,	J A Loudermilk,
H Hargrove,	J M H Strider,
Jos R Kemp,	Zebadee Gallahorn,
W B Kelly,	Daniel Presnell,
J D Lewis,	G H Cox,
John Mears,	Asa on Gollahorn,
Michal Moran,	Z H Loudermilk.

Privates 74, Non-commissioned Officers 9, Commissioned Officers 4. Total 87.
Fayetteville Observer please copy for the benefit of families.

Respect Labor—A Word for Work.
A gentleman is a man who is gentle. Titles—graceful accomplishments—superior culture—princely wealth—great talents—genius do not constitute a man with all the attributes needed to make a gentleman. He may be awkward—angular, homely or poor—and yet belong to the uncrowned aristocracy. His face may be bronzed at the forge or bleached in the mill—his hand huge and large—his patched vest, like Joseph's coat, of many colors—and he may still be a true gentleman. The dandy is a dry goods sign, and not a gentleman, for he depends upon honor and virtue for his passport to the best circles of society. "The man who has no money is poor—he who has nothing but money is poorer than he," and is not a gentleman. Some of the most distinguished men in the world of letters—in the world of art—have been unamiable—gross—vulgar—ungentle—consequently not gentlemen.
"You are a plebeian," said a patrician to Cicero.—"I am a plebeian," said the eloquent Roman; "the nobility of my family begins with me; that of yours will end in you." I hold no man deserves to be crowned with honor whose life is a failure; and he who lives only to eat and drink and accumulate money is a failure. The world is no better for his living in it. He never wiped a tear from a sad face—never kindled a fire upon a frozen hearth. I repeat with emphasis, he is a failure. There is no flesh in his heart; he worships no God but gold. Even here at the South there are persons who deem it discreditable and ungentlemanly to labor, hence vast multitudes of young men shirk the yoke of toil, and rush headlong into professions and positions for which they are totally disqualified.
There is true dignity in labor, and no true dignity without it. He who looks down scornfully on labor is like Hermes, who had a mouth and no hands, and yet made faces at those who fed him—mocking the fingers that brought bread to his lips.
He who writes a book or builds a house, or tills a farm, or follows any useful employment, lives to some purpose and contributes something to the fund of human happiness.
Look at the farmer, he has a share in the bank; but his bank is a bank of loam, his share is a plow-share—and the more his share breaks his bank, the greater will be his dividends. He need not send his notes to New York to be redeemed, for nature has endorsed them.
Garibaldi, the greatest hero of the age, is a working man. Henry Clay was the mill boy of the slashes.—Daniel Webster knit his iron frame into strength by working on his father's farm when young. The men who have blood enough in their veins to work the brain mills upon their shoulders, are men who labor.
Exchange.

FOR VIRGINIA.—Col. Tew's and Col. McRae's regiments State troops received marching orders and were to have left last Monday for Virginia. We learn that seven companies of the former and six of the latter were ready to march. Col. Tew's regiment lacks, perhaps, one company of being full; Col. McRae's a little more. Some of the companies are detained in camp in consequence of the sickness of some of the members.
The Thirteenth Regiment N. C. Volunteers, Col. J. F. Hoke, late Adjutant-General, struck their tents today, and took up their line of march for Virginia.
Col. Hoke was elected last Wednesday, and to-day starts for the battle-field, showing that he intends to lose no time before confronting the enemy, and affording his men an opportunity of giving him another Bethel welcome. The names of the field officers we published last week. The following are the companies with their Captains, composing this regiment:

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

Investigation.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Risley, employed at one of the foundries in this town, was brought before a bench of Magistrates for a preliminary investigation.—Mr. Risley had been arrested on the charge of unfriendliness to the Southern cause, and for the use of expressions indicative sympathy with the enemy.

The witnesses were Mr. Howe and Mr. Williams, both strangers to us, but shop-mates of the prisoner, and the main portion of their testimony consisted of one or more conversations with Mr. Risley, in which he expressed the opinion that the North was right and the South wrong, and that she (the South) deserved any suffering that might arise from the contest in which we are now engaged. Said he was a Union man, and expected to live and die one. Added, that if Lincoln's forces were to land here or on our beach there would be found ready to join them over one hundred men.—Said he had been let into some secrets lately that showed him things he never dreamed of before. Mr. Howe asked him if he did not think the men that would join Lincoln's forces, if they landed here, ought to be hung. He (Risley) said he did not. Howe said he didn't either. He thought they ought to be burned. He asked Risley why, if he knew of an organization to join Lincoln, he did not inform the authorities. He (Risley) said that informing was none of his business, and turned the matter off. Said he would not fight against the North. They might carry him to Virginia, but he would be no use to them, for he would not fight against the North.

This was about the substance of the testimony, although some of the language as testified to was stronger than we have given it. No testimony was offered going to show any correspondence with the enemy.

Mr. Risley was committed for trial at Superior Court.

In alluding to the investigation in the case of Mr. Neff, it was perhaps an oversight, that we omitted to mention that Robert Strange, Esq., Solicitor, appeared for the State and M. London, Esq., for the defendant. In this case Mr. Strange again *virtute officie*, again appeared for the State and Adam Empie, Esq, for the defence. In neither case was there any speeches made, nor any attempt whatever to arouse the popular feeling, and yesterday more especially, there was a large degree of calmness and a total absence of excitement.

We would allude here to a mistake that some otherwise sensible and well-meaning people make in regard to Counsel appearing for the defence in cases like this. One thing is certain :—The State has able counsel in the person of the Solicitor, and the prisoner ought to have all the aid that legal advice and assistance can give him, *not* to defeat justice, but to make it even-handed. We think that it is not only the right but the duty of members of the bar, when applied to, to see that every man, no matter how humble, how much a stranger or how unpopular, shall have a fair and full measure of justice, and no more. We think that all, on reflection, will recognise the truth of this.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

THERE ARE various rumors afloat relative to the North Carolina troops One report states that Capts. Hall's and Savage's companies were in the battle on Sunday. We have made every enquiry we could relative to all our forces, and we can find nothing to confirm the rumors afloat. Capt. Hall's company were certainly in Richmond on Monday morning, and were to leave for Manassas that morning. We also learn that Lieut. Col. Cowan was in Richmond on Monday. We know that Col. Meares was in Petersburg on Saturday, and he hardly had time to get to Manasses in time to take part in the conflict of the following day—Sunday. We are pained to see the death of Col. Fisher confirmed by the Raleigh *Register*.

The *Register* says that it learns the 11th Regiment, commanded by Col. Kirkwood, the 13th by Col. Hoke, the 6th by Col. Fisher, and the 5th by Col. McRae, were engaged in the battle.

We have made enquiry at Richmond, relative to our friends now in Virginia, but the wires are so much engaged that we will not be able to receive an answer before late this afternoon—if before to-morrow morning.

YESTERDAY at St. James' Episcopal Church, a *Te Deum* was chaunted and other religious services were had in acknowledgment of the victory which crowned our arms at Manassas on Sunday. At night fire-works were discharged and other demonstrations made, but all in a quiet and becoming manner.

We appreciate highly the great moral effect of our victory. It can hardly be overestimated—but at the same time it has been dearly purchased by the blood o some of our best and bravest, who bared their breasts to the storm of battle. We fear that the reported death of Col. Fisher, of the Sixth Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, is only too true. A better or a braver man was not on the field. If Mr. Fisher had had the choice of his own death, it seems to us, knowing the man as we do, that he would have asked for no more glorious end than that which he has met.

He now rests well and quietly. He occupies the grave of a Christian, a gentleman, a soldier and a patriot. It is all that he asked for.

Daily Journal, 24th inst.

DR. JAS. A. MILLER requests us to state that any contributions by the citizens, either in money, medical hospital stores, or clothing, for the wounded in the late battle, if left at any of the Drug Stores, will be forwarded by him to the Surgeon General of the Confederate States, at Richmond. We take occasion here to add that it is to be hoped that our citizens will come forward with their contributions immediately, and thereby do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the brave men who have won a glorious victory for their country.

INSTEAD OF A TRUCE on Sunday, that day has been marked by quite as many if not more bloody battles than any other day in the week, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. The most bloody of the great battles of modern times, in proportion to the numbers engaged—that of Waterloo was fought on Sunday. Perhaps it is right. Perhaps it is not. There ought to be something sacred even in war. Our people, however, merely repulsed their assailants. They did not begin the fight.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, the 21st instant, a boat with a flag of truce, and containing seven persons, came ashore near Fort Caswell. The seven persons were Lieutenant Lynch, one midshipman and five sailors,—all belonging to the Federal steamer Daylight, commanded by Capt. Lockwood, now off the month of the Cape Fear River. The object of the visit was to give the commandant of Fort Caswell, (Col. Iverson,) official notice of the fact that our port is now in a state of actual blockade.

If we are not much mistaken, the Daylight is a little cock-a-hoop of a thing that commenced running between New York and Morehead City. She is but a shell, side-wheeled at that, and a good sound shot from a rifled cannon, such as the Uncle Ben could carry, would open "daylight" through her. We must get the thing up here to go a fishing in. We want Lockwood to maul rails.

MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.—A very fine company by the above name, arrived here yesterday, under the command of Captain W. P. Martin. Like all the troops from the Scotch counties of the State, they are very tall men indeed, and look active and muscular.—Captain Martin may well be proud of his command.

We will give a list of the names of members (officers and men) in to-morrow's Journal.

Daily Jonrnal, 22d inst.

WE SEE A GOOD DEAL in some of our State cotemporaries in reference to Mr. Breckinridge, and of sneering reference to those who supported him last Fall. While we cannot approve either the taste or spirit of these attempts to revive the party squabbles of the past, we must also say that we cannot find any confirmation of the reports which attribute to Mr. Breckinridge any sympathy with, or complicity in Mr. Lincoln's designs. We feel assured, and time will show that we have reason for our assurance, that Mr. Breckinridge is just as true as any man. That he has done all that he could do, situated as Kentucky is—that in heart and soul he has co-operated with the patriotic Governor of that once glorious, but now dishonored State of Kentucky, and we all know that Governor Magoffin is as true as steel. Time will show all these things and more, of that we may rest assured.

The sensation style of things whereby it is supposed to be a sign of sharp-shooting to go off at half-cocked is getting to be more common, but is certainly not more proper than it used to be.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN, in her proclamation of neutrality, styles the North "the Federal States of the Union," and the seceded States "the Confederate States of the South."

Providence helps those who help themselves. National existence must be self-asserting and self-sustaining, else it is not independence at all. Let the South bear her banner aloft, and in one year's time, if fully and honorably defended, all its troubles from Lincoln will be over.

The North, as a gentleman said yesterday, (he had just been there,) is filled with the idea that they can subdue us in 90 days. They are swelled up with this notion, and if they fail, they will burst wide open, like an over-inflated balloon with a big hole in its side.—They will do all they can to carry out their programme, for they know that this is their last chance.

It seems that they have given up the idea of starving the South, and are now mainly concerned about themselves. They think that our arms and ammunition will give out very soon, and then they will come along and wipe us out. They are boiling over. They are worse than ever. They are mad. There is no disguising the matter. They are much in earnest in their wish to end this matter very soon. They have no idea that the South can avoid being wiped out, although, as President Davis remarks, the President and Congress of the Northern States, by their demand for and vote of four hundred and five hundred thousand men, admit that they feel the gravity of the crisis, and the power of the nation whose subjugation they first plotted by knavery, and are now attempting by force.

The ball has indeed opened, and the fight yesterday at Manassas Junction or its neighborhood, must have been not only bloody, but obstinately contested. Of this the duration of the contest is an evidence, as also the fact that General Beauregard lead on the charge of Hampton's Legion in person, and that Sherman's battery has been captured from the enemy. These things necessarily indicate close fighting, to say nothing of the reported mortal wound of General McDowell.—The capture of a light battery in the field is very unusual and must indicate either that the defenders or the horses have been killed or that the protecting forces have yielded and left the battery uncovered.

We presume that we will hear something more from the scene of action before going to press. We beg that our trusted General may not expose himself too much. The importance of General Beauregard's life can hardly be over estimated at this time.

P. S.—President Davis was on the field in person, as also Gen. Johnson. So it is said were Patterson and Scott, but the venerable ABRAHAM was absent.

Meeting of Congress—President's Message.

On Saturday last the provisional Congress of the Confederate States met at Richmond, and the message of President Davis was communicated in the afternoon of the same day. We laid it before our readers promptly that evening in full, having received it by telegraph at no trifling expense.

The message is so brief,—so free from unnecessary verbiage; comes in all things so directly to the point, that any attempt at a synopsis would be futile, since, to make it shorter or to substitute other words, would be to weaken the sense of a document already as concise as it could possibly be, consistent with a lucid expression of the views of the Chief Magistrate.

The details of what has been done, and what is proposed to be done by the various departments of the Government, will be laid before Congress by the heads of these departments, at such times and in such manner as may accord with the public safety, and a due regard to the preservation of our military plans from the knowledge of the enemy.

The message will be found in another column.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—Pardon me, if at this time, I intrude a few remarks touching the excitement that prevails in our town. The excitement at the Court House, a few days since, is a manifest evidence of the feelings of our community. That we have had traitors amongst us since Lincoln's war proclamation, none can doubt. The object of this communication is for the purpose of showing the positive necessity of immediate action for our own preservation, and the guarding against the worst of foes—secret enemies. That we have them in our midst is a fact incontrovertible; and that we must expurge them or stop their missiles is another fact, which is equally incontrovertable. How then can citizens act? The law in its tardiness cannot operate in time to check a mischief which may travel with lightning speed, nor does it seem that the Vigilance Committee have been efficient in preventing the communication of spies who reside here. How then shall we act for the defense of our firesides, but to form ourselves into a general Southern Society, passing our own laws, rules and regulations, for the purpose of defending our rights, instanter, when such rights are invaded?

I do not uphold anything like mobocracy, nor would I insinuate anything derogatory to the laws of our country, but extreme cases require extreme remedies. Those remedies we must apply, or the patient may be lost. Coolness, calmness and determination, should be our characteristics. There are traitors in our camp, be assured, and we must and will ferret them out.

VERITAS.

For the Journal.

CAMP 2D REGIMENT N. C. VOLULTEERS, }
Near Norfolk, Va., July 18th, 1861. }

MESSRS. EDITORS :—Thinking you would like to hear from our regiment I embrace the present moment for writing you a few laconic lines. I am happy to state the regiment is in a highly moral and intelligent healthy condition. Our location is indeed a pleasant one, and we have every thing to render us comfortable. We are getting impatient at doing nothing, and are anxious for a brush with the Northern vandals. The regiment is turned into a legion, and consists of sixteen hundred men. One company, the Scuppernong Greys, arrived last evening, and they are a splendid looking company. I do not think there could be found as much intelligence in any other regiment in Virginia as there is in this. Their gentlemanly deportment and proficiency in drilling is such as to gain the universal admiration and respect of all those who visit us. Every man takes the deepest interest in performing his duty as a gentleman and soldier. The 2d regiment is reckoned among one of the best drilled regiments now in service, and our company (the Duplin Rifles,) among the best drilled companies in the regiment. Old Duplin may well be proud of her boys. No braver or more intelligent men could be found in the State. On the battle field they will gain world renowned praise and honor. Knowing no fear save that of God, they will advance firmly and steadily upon the enemy, and strike the death blow, which will send them howling and groaning from the soil of Virginia.

The company take this opportunity of acknowledging their most grateful thanks to the fair daughters of Duplin for the many untiring efforts they have made for the comfort and welfare of the Company. We have been the recipients of several large boxes of provisions and clothing made by their delicate hands. Ladies: as long as you manifest such an interest in our welfare, you need have no fear of trusting your interest to our care. It will be protected and defended at the point of the bayonet, until it is proclaimed to the world, or loose the last drop of blood that courses through our veins. I guess you have heard of the Coffee expedition to Currituck, N. C. The enemy not being in sight, the expedition proved successful. As the order "fall in" has been given, I must close. More anon. Respecetfully,

WARSAW.

Last Sunday's Fight.

We copy from the Richmond *Dispatch* the following report of the battle at Manassas on Sunday last. We regret exceedingly the loss of Col. Fisher, of the North Carolina 6th Regiment of State troops. We had not before received any news of his death, and could yet hope it may turn out erroneous were it not so positively stated by the *Dispatch* :—

From the Richmond Dispatch, 23d inst.

The Central train arrived late last night, and we gathered from the passengers some particulars of the battle.

As already stated, the left wing of our army sustained the heaviest part of the fight, and suffered severely.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2 500, though in the confusion succeeding the battle it was utterly impossible to ascertain the number accurately.

The enemy is believed to have lost from 12,000 to 15.000, besides a large number taken prisoners. About 500 of the latter were brought in at Manassas yesterday morning.

Gen. Patterson, of the Federal Army, is taken prisoner; also, another high officer whose name we understood to be Wilcox.

The body of Col. Fisher of the North Carolina Sixth Regiment, who passed through here a few days ago at the head of a splendid command, was brought down on the train last night; also, three others, whose names we did not learn.

A considerable number of wounded soldiers also came down. The train started, we were informed, with some three hundred, but left many on the way—some of whom took different routes for the interior, and others were too feeble to travel.

Capt. Shields' Howitzer Battery was in the action at a late hour, and behaved gallantly. We could not learn that this command suffered any serious loss.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, sustained a handsome part in the fight. Only one was killed. His body came down last night in charge of his father. A few were wounded the exact number we could not ascertain.

We have reason to believe that Col. Moore's First Virginia Regiment suffered little loss.

Much anxiety was manifested at the depot to learn the loss sustained by the cavalry companies, and a gentleman who was near the scene of action thought it was not heavy, since they commenced their attack and pursuit at a late hour.

Sherman's Battery, considered the finest in the Federal service, was unquestionably captured. This was the firm opinion of all with whom we conversed. The number of muskets and equipments generally, secured by the Confederate troops, is very large.

The wounded men who came down last night excited the commiseration and sympathy of the vast crowd assembled. They will have every necessary attention bestowed upon them. Some of them were suffering severely, others slightly hurt.

A gentleman who witnessed the battle says the balls flew incessantly, like hail in a tempestuous day. It was a terrific scene from first to last. Such a battle was never before fought on this continent. When the Federalists gave way they scattered like sheep, and their slaughter was awful.

We could learn no names of the killed on our side, other than those mentioned yesterday, except Col. Fisher, and Mr. Fontaine, of the Louisa Greys. The latter was a son of Col. E. Fontaine, President of the Central Railroad Company.

It was stated by a passenger that the scene attending the arrival of the Federal prisoners was quite ludicrous. They threw themselves down upon the wet ground, while the militia of the neighborhood stood around in double rank and with guns cock, protecting them in their repose.

The reports so freely circulated yesterday of the occupation of Alexandria by our troops, were unfounded. The pursuit of the fugitives was kept up for a few miles only.

The victory was complete, and our Congress yesterday properly acknowledged their gratitude to Almighty God, who has so signally blessed our cause. Resolutions were passed recommending public thanksgivings in all our churches on Sunday next.

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK of the 13th inst., says that several Revenue Cutters have been despatched from New York in search of the privateer Jeff. Davis

List of Officers and Men belonging to Company E., 1st Regiment of N. C. State Troops.

James A. Wright, Captain.
John L. Wooster, 1st Lieutenant.
Guilford L. Dudley, 2nd do.
Richard F. Langdon, 2nd do.
F. S. Moore, Orderly Sargeant.
George A. Barr, 2nd do.
Thos. N. Bishop, 3rd do.
John Barry, 4th do.
John Castine, 5th do.
Briant Somerset, 1st Corporal.
Thos. J. Campbell, 2nd do.
Wm. Bill Williams, 3rd do.
Edward Barns, 4th do.

PRIVATES.

Atkinson, Evan	Lee, Harvy
Atkinson, John	Long, Henry
Allen, John	McKeon, John
Bell, S R	McCommick, Hugh
Bishop, Jno S	Mulcaly, Pat
Brady, Jno	Owens, Thos
Black, Charles	Peacock, William W
Broderick, Patrick	Pickett, Joseph
Clanem, Josh	Potter, Thos J
Clary, Daniel	Parker, Wm R
Davis, George	Robinson, Henry
Davis, Robert	Rhodes, John
Deal, Roderick	Ramsey, Henry
Dudley, John	Ross, Henry
Dixon, John	Roulk, John
Dunn, Thos	Ryan, Pat
Dunn, Jacob	Smith, James G
Finn, Henry	Smith, Taylor
Garriss, Alex	Simmons, Edward
Garriss, Patrick	Sullivan, Fred
Greely, James	Sullivan, Daniel
Gurganus, Hosea	Taylor, Jacob L
Hines, Edward	Turner, John J
Hunt, Sylvester	Terry, Stephen
Hogan, Martin	Williamson, Abram
Jarrell, James	Waltham, Seth
Jarrell, David	Whitledge, Starkie
Jenkins, Osborne W	Williams, Lemuel H
Lumsden, George A	Williams, George W
Lumsden, Henry C	Williams, Bryse
Lehay, John	Williams, Henry G

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—George V. Strong, Esq., of Goldsboro', has been appointed by President Davis, District Attorney of the Confederate States, in and for the State of North Carolina. We learn that Mr. Strong was selected without any solicitation on his part, and solely on the recommendation of his numerous friends. This appointment is well deserved. Mr. Strong is distinguished for public and for private worth. He has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as exemplified in the very large practice he has obtained from them and which has been increasing for years. We rejoice at this appointment not only because we have long known and esteemed and respected the incumbent, almost from boyhood, but because we are sure the public good will be promoted thereby. We think the service will be as well and faithfully performed, as it would be by any other man in North Carolina.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

WRECKS BETWEEN HENRY AND HATTERAS.—We have been permitted to see a letter from an officer in the squadron blockading the Chesapeake, from which the following is an extract. It is corroborative of the opinion entertained by merchants and underwriters as to the increased danger incurred by vessels navigating the Chesapeake Bay. It occurs to us that some of the vessels reported ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, may have been run ashore intentionally, for the purpose of landing their cargoes for the benefit of the rebels. At any rate, it might be well for the Government to be watchful of such proceedings.

New York Herald.

UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY, }
OFF CAPE HENRY, June 9, 1861. }

My Dear Sir :—While on the blockade service off this place I have noticed a large number of vessels, of various sizes, constantly arriving from ports more or less distant, and bound to Baltimore.

We are constantly in the receipt of intelligence of the doings of the rebels on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay, and of such a character as to render, in my opinion the navigation from the Capes to the port of Baltimore unsafe and dangerous.

The commander of H. B. M. steamship Gladiator informed us on Saturday last that there were no less than five vessels, of various sizes, ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. Owing to the requirements of a stringent blockade off this place, I have not been able to go more than 12 to 15 miles to the South of Cape Henry.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours, very truly,
THOMAS A. WILSON.

D. D. Smith, Esq, President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE TROOPS.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of July 20, says: "We have begged that the volunteers of North Carolina now being enrolled, and who are equipping and drilling, will not disband. We are quite sure that the authorities will not disband them, for the reason that before the 20th of August it will be seen, if we do not mistake, that they will all be needed. Lincoln's forces must be checked in Virginia. They must never be allowed to invade North Carolina through Virginia; therefore North Carolina must render Virginia and President Davis all the aid in her power." Nobody who saw the splendid regiment which marched in Richmond yesterday could doubt that the Old North State was doing all she could. It was the 4th Regiment of State Troops, 1,100 strong, under Col. Anderson, splendidly armed and equipped, each individual in it looking every inch a hero. They went into camp near Howard's Grove. With such soldiers, we are all safe.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

HOW TO SAVE YOUR LIFE.—In the war of 1812 every soldier was advised to carry a string, to be tied around a bleeding limb and be twisted tight by a stick or ramrod until a surgeon could be found. Let our soldiers remember this, and when wounded, try the remedy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE JOURNAL.]

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

GENTLEMEN :—My message addressed to you at the commencement of the session contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defence.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free and equal sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren, North Carolina and Tennessee, have consulted the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing by proclamation, in conformity with law, that those States were admitted into the Confederacy.

The people of Virginia also, by a majority previously unknown in her history, have ratified the action of her Convention, uniting her fortunes with ours.

The States of Arkansas, North Carolina, and Va., have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee, at the election to be held early next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct a removal of the several Executive departments, with their archives, to this City, to which you had removed the seat of Government.

Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and energetic action.

The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary measures for her defense and protection be so effectually directed as from her own capital. The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks, has fully sufficed to strip the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had previously concealed their odious features now stand fully revealed.

The message of their President and the action of their Congress during the present month, confess the intention of subjugating these States by war, whose folly is equaled by its wickedness;—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities, not to be avoided by us, will fall with double severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last, with the affectation of ignoring the Secession of seven States which first organized this Government; persisting in April in the idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by *posse comitatus*—continuing in the successive month the false representation, that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of these States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad—not defense of its own liberties, but subversion of those of the people of the United States. The series of manouvres by which this impression was created, the art with which they were devised, and perfidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made a subject of boast and self-laudation in an Executive message.

Fortunately for truth and history, however, the President of the United States details with minuteness the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of an armistice of which he confesses to have been informed, "but only by rumors too vague and uncertain to fix attention."

The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter, admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible, the sending of notice to the governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his inaugural address the assurance that there could be no conflict unless these States were aggressors, he proceeds to declare his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of this promise.

So free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it, and in defiance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States, without a gun being in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only a few in the fort; he is indeed fully justified in saying that the case is so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, that the world will not be able to misunderstand it.

Under cover of this unfounded pretence, that the Confederate States are the assailants, that high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations had so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union probable, abandons all further disguise, and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one, by placing at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000.

The Congress concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million of men. These enormous preparations in men and money for the conducting of war, on a scale more gigantic than any which no world ever witnessed is a distinct avowal in the eyes of civilized man that the United States are engaged in conflict with a great and powerful nation.

They are at last compelled to abandon the pretence of being engaged in dispursing the rioters and suppressing insurrection, and are driven to the acknowledgment that the ancient Union has been dissolved. They recognize the seperate existance of these Confederate States by interdiction, embargo and blockade of all commerce between them and the United States, not only by sea but by land; not only in ships but in cars,—not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States; and finally they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are waging war, indiscriminate war, upon them all with that savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization.

In this war, rapine is the rule. Private residences in peaceful rural retreats are bombarbed and burnt—grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch—and when the torch is not convenient, careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use or ornament remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of the brutal soldiery.

In 1781, Great Britain, when invading her revolted colonies, took possession of the very district of country near Fortress Monroe now occupied by the troops of the United States. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected, were protected by the avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that the victims are their fellow citizens.

Mankind will shudder to hear the tale of outrages committed on defenceless females by soldiers of the United States now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by the inflamed passions and madness of intoxication.

But who shall depict the horror with which they regard the cool and deliberate malignance which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection—said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people, makes special war on the sick, including women and children, and by carefully devised measures, prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure.

The sacred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle by a careful diversion of attack from the hospitals containing the wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connexions. All these outrages must remain unavenged save by the universal reprobation of mankind.

In all cases where the actual perpetrators of the wrongs escape capture, they admit of no retaliation. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of waging a like war upon the sick, the women and the children of the enemy. But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States, which do admit of repression by retaliation. I have been driven to the necessity of enforcing this repression.

Prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner Savannah, sailing under our Commission were, as I was creditably advised, treated like common fellons—put in irons, and confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst degree, and threatened with punishment. As such, I had made application for the exchange of these prisoners to the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New York when application was made. I therefore deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for the exchange to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, the only officer having control of the prisoners. To this end I dispatched an officer to him under a flag of truce; and in making the proposals, I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity and retaliation on prisoners held by us as should secure the abandonment of the practice.

This communication was received and read by the officer in command of the army of the United States, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my communication, that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln soon as possible.

I earnestly hope that this promised reply, which has not yet been received, will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated in this unhappy contest with that regard to humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare.

As a measure of precaution, however, and, until the promised reply is received, I still retain in close custody some officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to enlarge on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the prisoners held by our enemy.

I append a copy of my communication to the President and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the U. States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver it, marked Document A.

There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this government and the States usually termed border slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice.

The hearts of our people are so animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States, which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorize hostilities against them, that a very large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren, and that if unrestricted by the actual presence of large armies for the subversion of civil authority and declaration of martial law, some of them at least would joyfully unite with us. That they are with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily recurring events fully warrants the assertion.

The President of the United States refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them having ever been a State out of the Union.

This view of constitutional relations between the States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of delegating that power to the military commander at his discretion; and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of his opinion in the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that some single law be made in such extreme tenderness of citizen's liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated.

We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hasarded.

The operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which, heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States.

The forces hitherto raised proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized this Confederacy, as is evinced by the fact that with the exception of three fortified islands, whose defence is efficiently aided by prepondering naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States, and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. These forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by half a million of men, as now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessary.

The recommendations for the raising and efficient equipment of this additional force will be contained in a communication of the Secretary of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnest attention.

In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of the abundant crops with which we were cheered. The grain crops generally have since been harvested, and the yield proven to be the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply will be adequate to two years consumption of our population.

Cotton, sugar and tobacco forming a surplus production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis for our commercial interchanges, present a most cheering promise; and kind Providence has smiled on the labors which extracts the teeming wealth from our soil in all portions of our Confederacy. It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this assurance, because of the need of large and increased expenditure in support of our army.

Elevated and purified by the sacred cause they maintain, our fellow citizens, of every condition of life, exhibit the most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and the immense wealth which a fertile soil and genial climate have accumulated in this Confederacy of agriculturalists.

It could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenues which with eager zeal they have contributed, at the call of their country, in the single article of cotton. The subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government, can not fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably largely exceed that sum; and scarcely an article required for the consumption of the army is provided otherwise than by the subscription to the produce loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report submitted to you, will give you the amplest details connected with that branch of the public service.

But it is not alone in their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evince how worthy they are of the liberties which they so well know how to defend.

In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws, they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy.

Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country—the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the threatened invasion, in whatever proportions it may assume—the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year, with unfaltering purpose, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self-government—the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they display in their government during the pending struggle—all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely if ever seen.

To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them. To resist attacks on their rights or their liberties is with them an instinct.

Whether this war shall last one, or three or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last until the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders,—til their political rights, their altars, and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest from this struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and sturdy arms. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861.

Company —, 7th Infantry—N. C. State Troops.

Robert B. McRae, Captain.
D. R. Murchison, 1st Lieutenant.
T. H. McKoy, Senior 2d do.
—— Williams, Junior 2d do.
Richard Quince, Orderly Sergeant.
P. P. Agostini, 2d do.
Jas. L. McKethan, 3d do.
J. D. Oates, 4th do.
A. F. Bizzell, 5th do.
Geo. Corbett, Musician.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Nathan	Kinney, Wm
Anderson, Jas H	Lang, Edward
Ayling, Richard	Lewis, John
Burnes, M C	Landy, Wm
Bryant, Simeon	Lewis, Benj
Black, Alx	McLeod, W H
Bullard, Thos	McMillan, N
Bass, Levi	Maynard, G W
Bass, Leonard	McMillan, A M
Bass, Reuben	McMillan, A C
Brock, Kenyon	McGill, Andrew
Cameron, T A	Morris, Jas
Cameron, J C	Moore, Michael
Carter, John	Morris, Dani
Coats, W G	Mulligan, Jas
Coats, Ollen	Mathews, John
Carter, Alex	Masterson, Benj
Creighton, G W	Peavy, L
Clifton, W H	Parsons, Benj
Creel, Martin	Pope, Jas
Culbreth, McK	Price, B T
Dawson, D H	Pickett, H
Davis, H C	Phipp, Jesse J
Davis, Jesse	Register, Dan'l
Douglas, A G	Roberts, Wm
Davis, Stephen	Roberson, Jno M
Garrison, J W	Register, B T
Gaster, D J	Riley, Wm
Gibson, Jas	Smith, N W
Gainey, John	Smith, R W
Gainey, Jas	Smith, N G
Gainey, Morris	Spivey, Francis
Huffman, R	Strickland, Jas
Hudson, W R	Smith, Calvin
Hudson, Josiah	Swain, J W
Hudson, Jas	Stone, Dan'l
Holder, Geo	Strickland, Dan'l
Holder, Riley	Strickland, Philip
Hayes, B T	Tindall, Jas
Howell, Thos	Thorp, W H
Hussey, Zach	Teboe, Adam
Howell, John	Vendrick, John
Howell, Wm	Ward, John
Johnson, F M	Waller, John J
Jackson, G S	Ward, Edward
Jordan, John	Wilson, Calvin
Jackson, Isaac	Wilson, W G
Keogh, John	Warren, D T
Kenyon, Thos	Total, ... 108
Kelly, Robt	

Moore County Independents.

Wm P Martin, Captain.
C Dowd, 1st Lieutenant.
J D McIver, 2nd do.
R W Goldston, 3d do.
M D McNeill, 1st Sergeant.
R Street, 2nd do.
L P Tyson, 3d do.
J M K McNeill, 1st Corporal.
F M McIntosh, 2nd do.
J H McGelvary, 3d do.
M Brewer, 4th do.

PRIVATES.

J A B Blue,	Wm Malone,
D C Blue,	T S Maness,
B Brady,	J S Maness,
J A Britt,	J B Martin,
J A J Buchan,	A Medlen,
A Brown,	C C McLean,
S W Brewer,	A M McAuley,
A S Caddell,	Wm J McNeill,
J N Caddell,	M McLeod,
J L Caddell,	D McLeod,
W R Campbell,	J A McB McLeod,
E M Campbell,	N McIntosh,
E S Cagle,	S J McIntosh,
H B Cox,	N McDonald,
P F Cox,	W H McDonald,
G B Cox,	D McDonald,
N A Currie,	D McCaskill,
L W Currie,	M A McKinnon,
L A Currie,	J McKinnon,
W Cook,	W McKinnon,
W H B Davis,	A B Moore,
D Davis,	W C Moore,
N Deaton,	J Nicholson,
W P Denson,	W E Nunery,
W J D Dowd,	J Parsons,
A M Dunlap,	H M Ray,
D M Dunlap,	N A Ray,
Troy Everette,	C C Roberts,
D C Ferguson,	J P Seawell,
A B Fry,	T Shaw,
G T Fry,	T B Shaw,
N L Fry,	D W Shaw,
J D Gillum,	S P Short,
J M Gorden,	M Street,
D A Graham,	Ira Schermerhorn,
W Graham,	O Smith,
N C Graham,	N P Smith,
C C Harrison,	N T Smith,
Z Hagans,	J D Tyson,
B G Hollingsworth,	N B Taylor,
J A Jackson,	N Thompson,
J A Johnson,	W A Vuncannon,
T Johnson,	Geo Wilcox,
C E

The enemy after ten hours battle fled precipitately in the direction of Leesburg and Centreville, pursued by our cavalry and Light Infantry until night put an end to the pursuit.

The enemy left on the field a large quantity of stores munitions and arms, together with vast piles of slain.—Everywhere in every direction of their flight the roads are filled with dead bodies.

The wounded enemy are scattered along the route, and the neighboring houses are crowded with them.

The Confederate forces immediately engaged was fifteen thousand. The Federalist force is estimated at thirty-five thousand. This refers to left wing where the battle principly raged, and does not include the right and centre, which were only partially engaged.

The entire Confederate forces were about forty thousand; the Federalist forces were nearly eighty thousand. The enemy lost several batteries of field Artilery and one regimental stand of colors.

No particulars had been received at one this afternoon, of the killed or wounded on either side.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 22d—10:15 P. M.

Congress met at noon to-day. After prayer the following dispatch, dated Manassas, Sunday night, was read by the Clerk:

"*To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General,*

"Night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm houses and the grounds around were filled with his wounded.

"The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives.

"We have captured several field batteries and regimental stand of arms, and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken.

"Too high praise cannot be bestowed, either for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all the troops.

"The battle was mainly on our left, several miles from our field works. Our forces engaged is believed not to exceed 15,000, and that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

Signed JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Memminger, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which he hath crowned our army at Manassas; and that the people of these Confederate States are invited by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanks—giving thanks and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That deeply deploring the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons, we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the name of the gallant dead as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve of the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the City of Richmond, to make provision for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from each State be appointed to co-operate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded on both sides. Movements are making, but all reports are utterly unreliable.

The body of Gen. Francis S. Bartow, and perhaps others, is expected on the train to-night.

LARGE MEETING IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 22d, 1861—P. M.

A large public meeting was held in this city this afternoon, which appointed a Committee to go to Manassas to receive all the wounded that were able to be transported to Richmond.

Another committee was appointed to ascertain the number of families in Richmond who will receive and attend the wounded; and the committee to solicit subscriptions to obtain comforts and alleviate the sufferings and wants of the sick and wounded.

It has been raining all day.

The train from Manassas due here at 3 o'clock this afternoon is not expected to arrive until near midnight.

The telegraph to Manassas has been out of working order for several hours. It is now working with an immense amount of business on hand and offering.

It is impossible to obtain the details of the killed and wounded as yet. The battle ground extended over a space of about ten miles. No detailed reports received.

FURTHER DETAILS BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the Journal.

RICHMOND, July 22—12 P. M.

The enemy opened their batteries at McLean's ford, on Bull Run, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, with heavy guns and rifled cannon. The small field pieces were intended as a mere feint and to draw our fire. We did not respond.

They chose their own position a few miles above Stone Bridge, on Bull Run, where the principal battle was fought, the enemy's attempt being to turn our left flank. The battle raged for four hours at that point.

The fire on both sides was terrific. The men on both sides never fought better, the enemy having largely the advantage in numbers and artillery.

Between three and four o'clock our brave men begun to waver, and the result hung in the balance, when Generals Beauregard and Johnston threw themselves into the thickest of the fight. Gen. Beauregard has covered himself with glory.

Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the Hampton (S. C.) Legion, being killed, and Col. Hampton wounded, Gen. Beauregard led the Legion into action in his usual gallant style. He had his horse's head shot off by a shell; and the horses of Messrs. Heywad and Ferguson, of S. C., two of his aids, were killed by the same shell.

Reinforcements having come up just at the critical moment, the result began to turn in our favor; the enemy falling back, though in good order.

Col. Bartow, of Georgia, was struck from his horse while leading a magnificent charge of his regiment, with his colors in his hand.

Gen. Beauregard commanded during the day, and was in all parts of the field, being several hours under a heavy fire, escaping many shell and rifled shot that were thrown at him. I myself saw a shell burst not twenty yards from him. Gen. Johnson aided him, although he was entitled by superior rank to the command.

The panorama was magnificent beyond description, the line of battle extending for seven miles.

The Washington Artillery, (from New Orleans,) did great execution. Sergt. Joshua Reynolds, the only one killed, was struck in the forehead while giving the word of command. The Artillery took their stand close to the Michigan regiment. Privates John Payne and Crutcher were wounded.

Part of the 7th and 8th Louisiana regiments were in the action, but particulars not ascertained. Major Wheat was badly wounded, and his recovery is barely possible. His battalion was badly cut up.

The enemy was commanded immediately by Gen. McDowell, who is said to have had 60,000 men. Our force in all is estimated at 35,000 at Stone Ridge.

Gen. Scott is said by persons to have been a few miles off. We hear nothing of Patterson.

Our numbers immediately engaged were fifteen thousand.

The enemy was totally routed. We have captured thirty pieces of Artillery, thirty wagons laden with provisions and five hundred prisoners.

Among the prisoners were Col. Corcoran, of the N. York Irish service; Col. Willcox, a Captain and three privates. The Michigan regiment surrendered to the Confederate 28th Virginia regiment.

Edward Carrington, nephew of the late William C. Preston, a Virginian, who fought against us, is also a prisoner.

Col. Kemper's Alexandria artillery did effective service.

THE FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANASSAS BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 23d, 1861.

Received in Wilmington, July 23d, at 3:45 A. M.

The following news of the Confederate victory creates the most intense excitement here, startling the public mind.

The morning papers having published despatches from Washington containing the proclamation of a brilliant victory for the Federalists, there is now great rejoicing over the truth among the Southern rights men.

The dispatch received here (Louisville,) from Washington under date of Monday at noon, says:—"Our troops (Federalists) after gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington. After this information from Centreville last night, a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevailing, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts a gloom over the movements of the country, and excites the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing, taking masked batteries gradually but surely, driving the enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by General Johnston. We were immediately driven back and a panic among our troops suddenly occurred. A *regular stampede* took place. It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand near Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court House.

A large number of troops, in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and are scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run is strewn with arms and knapsacks discarded by the troops to better facilitate their retreat. General McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, endeavouring to rally his men with only partial success.

Only two hundred of the Fire Zouaves (Ellsworth's) are left from the slaughter. The sixty-ninth and other New York regiments suffered frightfully.

Sherman's, the Carlisle, Griffin's and the West Point Batteries have been taken by the Confederates; also, the eight siege thirty-two pound rifled cannon Col. Wilcox, in command of a brigade, and Capt. (Col.) McCook, are killed.—Col. Hentzleman is wounded. Washington is a scene of the most intense excitement. Waggons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. The feeling in the City is awfully distressing. Both steamboat and telegraph communication with Alexandria are suspended. The fortifications are strongly reinforced with fresh troops. It is supposed that General Mansfield has taken command of the fortifications on the other side of the river. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over.

FROM RICHMOND—OUR KILLED & WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, VA., July 23d, 1861.

Messrs. Maguire and James Adair give the following report of the killed and wounded of their Company—the Atlanta (Georgia) Greys—in Sunday's fight:

Killed—Two Hammonds, Isaac Crank, Smith, Martin, Addison Orr, James Kershaw, W. W. Brooks, Joel Yarbrough, Robert Hamilton, George Grawoling.

Wound d—J. B. Marlin, slightly in hip; Lieut. Hulsey, severely; Benj. Watkins, in arm; James Adair, flesh wound in arm; John Grawoling, in hand, very slight; Toney Henderson, arm slightly; Mr. Christian, severely bruised by wagon passing over him; William Harriss leg slightly; Lieutenant Smith, hip and arm dangerously; Thomas Norwood, leg broke; St. Love, in neck, slight; Sergeant Smith, twice knocked down by bombs, but unhurt; Thomas Stokes, severely; Mr. Elliott, slightly; Jesse Thrasher killed three Yankees, one a prominent officer, and took his pistol, but escaped unhurt.

Capt. King of the Rockwell Guards, reports: Killed—Thomas Kirk, James Paden, B. F. Smith, and seven missing. Wounded—Capt. King, ankle slightly; Lieut. Dunwoody, hip; Lieut. Bishop, left arm; Lieut. Wing, left shoulder; Sergt. Gasselt, thigh; P. Cobb, head and thigh, a bomb shell having bursted on him.

Jim Hunter, leg; Joseph Simmons, head; John Simmons, leg; H. Wallace, head; S. Mitchell, shoulder; John Hix, run over by Cavalry and badly bruised; Wm. Bailey, jaw.

The killed and wounded were mostly caused in the attack on Shearman's battery, when Col. Bartow fell.

From other sources we learn that Capt. Fowers and Miller, of the Georgia Rifles, are safe.

Lieut. Hull is severely wounded, some say killed. Lieut. Scott and Frank Lathrop are killed. Capt. McGruder, of Rome (Georgia) Light Guards, is wounded in the leg. Geo. Stovall and Charles Norton are killed. Capt. Cooper, of Floyd (Georgia) Infantry, is seriously wounded in the knee.

These three last named companies suffered severely, but I am unable to obtain the particulars.

Major Dumwoody was shot three times, but none are serious; his horse was shot five times.

Col. Gartrell was slightly wounded; his son was severely wounded, and it is believed has since died.

Capt. Blake, of Carroll Ga., wounded; Capt. Wilson wounded in the heel.

Capt. Davidson's Green county company, were very slightly engaged in the fight.

General reports say that the 8th Georgia regiment was cut to pieces. Lieut. Col. Montgomery Gardner slightly wounded in the leg. He had his horse shot from under him. He exhibited extraordinary coolness under the hail storm of fury, bullets and bombs of the enemy.

The wounded who have arrived in Richmond are attended with God-like kindness and affection;—and God bless them should be uttered by every tongue in the South.

I have sent every item of details I can obtain up to the present moment.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND—OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, July 24, 1861, a. m.

Six hundred and fifty prisoners were brought here to-night from Manassas. The number of our troops killed is estimated at about five hundred. The wounded and missing is estimated at about one thousand.

President Davis returned here last night. He was enthusiastically received. He responded to his reception in glorious terms.

Congress to-day has appointed a committee of one from each State to look after the sick and wounded, who have been brought to Richmond.

Hon. T. R. Cobb has been appointed from Georgia, and to-day visited every wounded Georgian in Richmond.

The publisher of the Examiner has been elected public printer.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, has been appointed a Brigadier General, and goes into immediate service.

One of Lincoln's balloons passed over this city yesterday afternoon.

Perfectly reliable intelligence says that of Hampton's Legion thirteen were killed, and ninety-seven wounded—seven mortally. Col. Hampton was slightly wounded.

Gen. Smith was not killed, but is seriously wounded.

FURTHER NORTHERN REPORT OF THE BATTLE, &c.

[VIA LOUISVILLE AND MOBILE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22nd, 1861.

The Rhode Island Battery was captured at Bull Run Bridge, where their retreat was cut off, and their horses all killed.

The 71st New York regiment lost half of their men.

The following is a list of additional officers killed: Capt. Gordon, of Mass.; Col. Storm, of 23d, and Lieut. Col. Fowler, of 14th N. Y. regiment. Additional officers wounded: Col. Tompkins, of N. Y. 2nd; Col. Corcoran, of N. Y. 69th; Col. Clark, of Massachusetts 11th; Capt. Ricketts, of Artillery; Col. Lawrence, of Massachusetts 5th; Capt. Ellis, of N. Y. 71st; and Major Losier, of New York Zouaves.

The lowest estimate of the killed and wounded is four to five thousand.

There are vague rumors in the City that Patterson arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning, and commenced an attack on the Confederates. The exhausted condition of his men prevented his coming to McDowell's aid during the battle.

It is reported that four thousand Federalists have been sent to Fairfax Court House.

Congress.

In the House, Crittenden's resolution charging civil war upon the South, passed by yeas 122, to nays 2—Burnett and Reid.

In the Senate the bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the United States was taken up. Trumbull offered an amendment that slaves of men employed in aiding the rebellion be forfeited by their master. The bill passed by yeas 32 to nays 6—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearse, Polk and Howell voting in the negative.

In the Senate the bill to increase the military establishment was returned from the House. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments. A message was received from the President. The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Wright offered a resolution that the reverses at Bull's Run in no way impaired their ultimate success, &c., which was tabled.

LOUISVILLE, July 22d, 1861.

John W. Tompkins, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was halloing for Jeff. Davis. He was ordered to desist by Green, city watchman, which he refused, and resulted in Green shooting Tompkins dead. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause.

BALTIMORE, July 23d—A. M.

Thirteen of the New York Militia have re-enlisted for three years.

Banks has been ordered to join Patterson, who is at Harper's Ferry awaiting him.

There is great excitement here, and the Southerners are overjoyed at their success. Friends, however, keep quiet their delirium of joy. It is said that considerable military power will be required to keep them down.

Likenesses of Beauregard are selling through the streets.

A heavy rain prevents the congregation of the people.

The defeat of the Federals is attributed to the inactivity of Patterson, who received a dozen orders officially to engage Johnson at any odds.

There have been thirty arrests made in this city for attempts to incite a revolt.

The N. Y. Herald's special correspondent says that the retreat of the Federal army was nothing more or less than a regular stampede. The defeat is in a great measure attributed to Patterson. Gov. Sprague's bravery brought some degree of order, but the confusion was so immense that McDowell's great bravery did not avail to arrest the panic.

The New York 71st, 14th and 27th, and Maine regiments were mowed down like grass.

The list of killed and wounded embraces a large number of officers.

Col. Corcoran is thought to be dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23d, 1861.

Gen. McClellan has been ordered to the command of the Potomac, and has been succeeded by Rosencrantz.

The Federal army is to be instantly re-organized and increased.

McDowell is at his headquarters, at Arlington. His division will resume their former position.

A large amount of provisions, arms, &c., was captured by the Confederates, who pursued and occupied the positions abandoned by us as far as Fairfax Court House. The Cavalry of the Confederates was after our volunteers, who kept the woods to avoid their charges.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 22d, 1861.

The Missouri State Convention has organized, sixty-one members being present. Gen Wilson was elected President.

Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., July 22d, 1861.

The steamship North America, with Liverpool dates to the —— inst. has arrived.

The steamships Jura and City of Baltimore had arrived out.

Cotton—For the past three days the sales reach 37,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 1,200—the market closing firm at full previous rates.

At Manchester prices were slightly higher.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions steady.

Consols 89¾ to 89¾ for money, and 90¼ to 90¼ for account.

The general news is unimportant.

The following are the documents alluded to in the President's message:

[DOCUMENT A.]

RICHMOND, July 6, 1861.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.*

SIR:—Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this government "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult., Capt. Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have there been treated not as prisoners of war, but as criminals: that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not without grave discourtesy have made the newspaper statements above referred to, the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the —— April last. That proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors as far as may be possible: and, with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar condition within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the Savannah, that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgencies and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this government now requires me to state explicitly, that painful as will be the necessity, this government will deal out to the prisoners held by it, the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the Savannah, and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the Savannah, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man; and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron to exchange for the prisoners taken on the Savannah, an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

[COPY.]

RICHMOND, July 10th, 1861.

To His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,

President of the Confederate States:

SIR:—In obedience to your instructions, I left the city of Richmond on the morning of the 7th of July at 6 o'clock, A. M., as bearer of dispatches to His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. At Manassas I received from General Beauregard a letter to General McDowell, commanding the U. S. forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Court House, where I was furnished by General Bonham, an escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Breckinridge, of the Virginia cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Col. Porter, U. S. A., about three miles from the junction; from which place I sent back my escort. Capt. Whipple, U. S. A., accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock P. M., Monday the 8th. Gen. McDowell not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington city.

About 9 o'clock, P. M., Col. Van Renslaer, senior aid-de-camp to General Scott, was sent to convey me to General Scott's headquarters, where I found Gen. McDowell, to whom I delivered General Beauregard's letter. After reading Gen. B's letter, he passed it to Gen. Scott, who being informed in this letter, that I desired to deliver your communication in person, received it from me. After reading your communication to Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Scott informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. Lincoln as soon as possible—and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with Gen. McDowell, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Putnam. In my intercourse with Gen. Scott and the other officers of the U. S. army, I have to say, that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter to Mr. Lincoln, I have the honor to state that it was done, and subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

Capt. Cavalry C. S. A.,

And Lt. Col. 2nd Ky. Regiment.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. William C. Humphreys, of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, writing to the Atlanta papers, from Winchester, on the 1st inst., says:

Allow me through your columns to inform all volunteers who have not purchased side arms that it is useless for them to do so, as they will not be allowed to carry them after they are mustered into service. The money each would spend for a pistol will do them great good if brought in money. There are men here following the army round to buy pistols of the volunteers when orders are given to dispense with them, which orders are issued as fast as the different regiments arrive in camp. It will be money thrown away to buy pistols. Those who are here buying are doing so for speculation, knowing those to whom they sell them will not be allowed to use them.

Important Letter from President Davis.

The following letter from our Chief Executive, in regard to the relations sustained to each other by the Confederate States, and the separate States composing the Republic, in reference to public property, &c., though not of a very recent date, cannot fail to be read with much interest:

RICHMOND, June 24, 1861.

Hon John R. Chambliss Chairman, &c:

SIR: I have the honor to acklowledge the receipt of your communication, accompanied by a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the committee of the Convention of the State of Virginia, "whether, prior to the 24th day of April, any of the Confederate States had tranferred to the Confederate Government the public property captured by them from the late United States, and upon what terms; also whether any such transfers have been made since the said date, and upon what terms"—to all of which I have to reply that, on the 12th of February, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States of America assumed the charge of the questions pending between the several States of the Confederacy and the Government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other public establishments, and directed that act to be communicated to the several States; and again on the 15th of March, 1861, the Congress recommended the respective States to cede the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other public establishments within their respective limits, to the Confederate States; and, in case of such cession, authorized and empowered the President to take charge of the said property. It was also provided by act of 28th of February, 1861, that the President be authorized and directed to assume control of all military operations between the Confederate States, or any of them, and powers foreign to them; and he was authorized to receive from the several States the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States, and then in the forts, arsenals and navy yards of said States, and all other arms and munitions which they might desire to turn over and make chargeable to the Confederate Government.

In response thereto, the State of Georgia did, on the 20th March, 1861, by an ordinance of her Convention, authorize the Confederate States of America to occupy, use and hold possession of all the forts, navy-yards, arsenals, custom-houses, and other public sites, with their appurtenances, within the limits of said State and lately in possession of the United States of America, and to repair, rebuild and control the same at its discretion until the ordinance should be repealed by a Convention of the people of said State. By another ordinance of said date and authority, the control of all military operations in said State having reference to, or connected with, questions between said State, or any of the Confederate States of America, and powers foreign to them, was transferred to the Government of the Confederate States of America. In like manner was transferred the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States, and then remaining in the forts and arsenals.—It was further provided that the Governor be authorized to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States such arms, munitions of war, armed vessels or steamers belonging to said State, as in his judgment might be expedient, and upon such forms as should be agreed upon. The Government of the Confederate States was to become accountable for all such arms and munitions of war as should be transferred.

On the 8th April, 1861, an ordinance was adopted by South Carolina, which, in terms of similar import to that of the State of Georgia, transferred to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy-yards, and other public sites in her limits. Though not on file in the War Office, my recollection is that the arms and munitions of war were in like manner transferred.

On the 20th of March, 1861, the State of Texas, by an ordinance of her Convention, in like manner assigned to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts and navy-yards, arsenals and light-houses, and their appurtenances, within her limits.

On the 6th of May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, in Convention, by ordinance, instructed and commissioned her delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States to cede, convey and transfer to the Government of the Confederate States of America the site, building and appurtenances of the arsenal at Little Rock, and the site, buildings and appurtenances of the hospital at Napoleon, with several conditions annexed, none of which probably affect the use of the property by the Confederate States. This power has not yet been exercised by the delegates commissioned as above stated.

On the 5th of June, North Carolina, by ordinance of the State Convention, ceded to the Confederate States of America jurisdiction over the arsenal at Fayetteville, except that civil process in all cases, and such criminal processes as may issue under the authority of the State of North Carolina against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without said tract of land, may be executed therein, and transferred arsenals, magazines, &c., the title and possession of the lands described, to the Government of the Confederate States. I have not been advised of any decision by the Convention of North Carolina in relation to the transfer of arms captured from the United States, though it is known that a part of those arms have been sent to Virginia, and another portion issued to troops who have been mustered into service, and are now on duty within the limits of this State.

In the removal of the seat of Government to the city of Richmond, a box, containing a portion of the files of the War Office, has accidently been separated, and has not yet arrived. From this or other cause, I have not been able to obtain record evidence of the action of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, and therefore state the action of the several State Conventions from memory.

In regard to the first named, the course adopted was similar to that of Georgia. In Louisiana, the Governor was authorized, as his judgment should direct, to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States the arms and other public property captured from the United States.

The forts and arsenal at Baton Rouge have been occupied by the Confederate troops, and a portion of the arms in that arsenal have been transferred.

The action of Florida was generally the same. In Mississippi, no arms or munitions of war were captured from the United States; but those obtained by purchase before her secession have been used to supply troops furnished on requisition for the Confederate service—say ten or eleven Regiments now employed beyond the limits of the State. The only public property within the limits of the State, and recently held by the Government of the United States, was an unfinished fort on Ship Island and two marine hospitals on the Mississippi river. The first is in possession, and the second at the disposal of the Government, of the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—During the transportation of the Eleventh Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers from this place eastward, on Tuesday night last, the rear train of cars ran into the front one at Beaver Dam Depot, by which four of the members of the regiment were injured. Three of them, John C. Royal, D. A. Vestal, and John B. Howell, were only slightly bruised, while the other W. D. Harrison, had his back strained, though we learn his injury is not regarded as serious. Every attention was paid them, and in a short time they hope to join their regiment.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—See the notice in regard to the books for this Loan here, at the office of Judge Shepherd.

The Commissioners made a beginning on Friday, the list being headed by a patriotic citizen of the county with the handsome sume of Ten Thousand Dollars.—Every person called on expressed the right feeling, and a determination to do what he could for the cause. This is natural, for it is *his own* cause, as well as that of his country and of freedom. As Vice President Stephens says, if we should permit our Confederacy to fail, our lands and other property will be worthless; therefore it is wise to strain every nerve to raise a part of our means, whereby to secure the remainder. This would be well if it were a gift we were called on to make. But it is a loan at 8 per cent. with good security, if any thing is good.

As it will certainly help the cause to state that it is so prudent and intelligent a gentleman as Daniel McDiarmid, Esq., who headed the list as above, we hope he will pardon our mentioning his name.

We hear of farmers inquiring for the place to subscribe their cotton and other produce. One gentleman of Chatham, we have heard of, who will give his last and his growing crops of cotton, and has three sons in the army, whom he takes care of himself, without cost to the Confederate States. This spirit is above all praise. As the Richmond Dispatch says,—

"The Confederate loan bids fair to surpass the French contributions to the war debt of Napoleon III. in the breadth and favor of popular feeling by which it is supported."

The produce Loan is no part of the duty of these Commissioners, but will in due time be attended to by others.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Freedom of the Press.

From the beginning of this contest until the present moment, the course marked out by the Lincoln Government has been one of subjugation. Morally and by force of arms, to accomplish this object has been their chief end and aim. Law, civil liberty, religion, personal protection—everything that has hitherto been looked upon as a safeguard of our rights as citizens, has fallen before the advancing car of juggernaut of a usurping power. We have seen the right of *habeas corpus* denied, the supreme judge of our land treated with contempt, outrages upon persons and property perpetrated, and even the holy offices of prayer prevented because they were not in accordance with the tyrannical *dicta* of Abraham Lincoln.

The latest act of the aggressor is an attempt to muzzle a free press and free speech.

Witness the following:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. RESERVE CORPS,
St. Louis, July 11, 1861.

SIR:—Under an order from Brigadier General Lyon, commanding the forces of the United States within the State of Missouri, I am directed to prevent the further issue of a newspaper, published by you in the city of St. Louis, called "The State Journal," and to use such force as may be necessary for that purpose.

I hereby notify you that the further publication of the newspaper aforesaid will not be permitted, and if attempted by you, I shall not hesitate to assume the gravest responsibility, and to use the whole force at my command to enforce the law.

The ordinary business of your printing establishment will not be interrupted, unless it shall be perverted to treasonable purposes.

Respectfully, JOHN MCNEIL,
Col. 3d Reg't., Com. U. S. R. C.

To Moritz Niedner, Esq., publisher "State Journal."

Thus, step by step, are the manacles of a tyranny, worse than that of Ancient Rome, sought to be fastened upon the Southern people.

The world will want no better evidence to convince them of the nature of this war than these various acts of the Federal Government which look to the total suppression of every right guaranteed to us by our forefathers.

But God is just. "The Lord is our refuge!" and as surely as there is an avenging power in Heaven, the thunder-bolts of Divine wrath will fall upon these oppressors and sweep them and their hateful memory into oblivion.

ARMY MATTERS.—The Northwestern part of the State, which has been the scene of no little disaster to our cause, has been assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Loring, who set off for his post this morning.—Gen. Loring was a Colonel of rifles in the United States Army, and has just reached here from New Mexico, of which department he had command at the time of his resignation. He is a citizen of Florida, and was appointed from civil life in the Mexican war as Major, and was continued in the service after the end of the war in the Mounted Rifles. He served gallantly in Mexico, and lost an arm at Chepultepec. He has seen a great deal of service in Oregon, Washington, and other portions of the far West against the Indians, and is one of the most energetic and efficient officers in the service. He has had much experience in mountain warfare, and is peculiarly fitted for the command that has now been assigned him. In the course of a week or ten days he will have a command of fifteen thousand men, and we trust he will be able to wipe out McClellan from the theatre of his much boasted exploits.

Gen. Loring traveled East with Gen. Albert S. Johnston, late of the United States Army, in command of the Army of Utah, whose presence has been anxiously expected for some time. General A. S. Johnston will be in Richmond in the course of a week. He will be at once assigned to some most important command, with the rank of full General. Rumor seems to authorize the conjecture that General A. S. Johnston will be placed at the head of all operations in the Mississippi Valley. He is a Kentuckian by birth and citizenship, but promptly resigned on hearing of the transactions of of April. Having to make his way overland, his journey to the East has necessarily been protracted.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Wilmington District—Third Round.

REV. DR. DEEMS'S APPOINTMENTS.

July 6, 7,	Duplin	Wesley Chapel.
" 13, 14,	Smithville	Shallotte Village
" 20, 21,	Topsail	Scott's Hill
" 27, 28,	Elizabeth	Wayman.
Aug. 3, 4,	Wilmington	Front Street
" 5, 6, 7,	Sampson*	Goshen.
" 10, 11,	Bladen†	Antioch.
" 17, 18,	Wilmington	Fifth Street.
" 24, 25,	Onslow	Tabernacle

*The Quarterly *Conference* for Sampson will be held on Wednesday, the 7th.

†It is very important that all the members of the Bladen Quarterly Conference be at the next session.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

H. A. BAGG.

March 28, 1861. 31-te—178-te

NOTICE

To the voters of Bladen County:

At the solicitation of my friends, I announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Thos. D. McDowell. NEILL KELLY.

July 18, 2wd-1tw*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.

April 6th, 1861 179-te

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW.

I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next. B. B. BARRY.

May 30, 1861.—40-te.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

April 3, 1861. 176-1w—32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes a the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

☞WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. DAVID LEWIS as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of Bladen county, at the election in August next.

July 22d, 1861. 268-1w—48-1t*

☞We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I TAKE THIS METHOD of informing you that, if peace shall have been proclaimed by the 1st of August, I am *still* a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of your County,—but in the event that old Abe persists in waging war against us, so long am I determined to cast my lot with my fellow-soldiers.

Now, Fellow Citizens: I have only to tender to you my sincere thanks for the liberal support which was promised me in the coming election, and hope that ere long peace shall again smile on our land, and I shall have made myself more worthy of your suffrages.

July 12th, 1861—260-tf. THOS. H. W. McINTIRE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

SAML. R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861. 165-t

JULY 1ST 1861.

EVERY ACCOUNT is made out—all *are* due and many are *past* due.

Our friends will greatly oblige by making PROMPT PAYMENT.

BOOKS CLOSED—NO MORE CREDIT.

LET US PAY EACH OTHER.

O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 5th, 1861 354-eod-14t—46-2t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and solicit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the 20th of July. D. M. McINTIRE.

May 23d, 1861—39-te.*

DIED.

At the residence of William W. Faison, in Duplin county, on the 11th inst., of paralysis, Mrs. SUSANAH OATES, in the 77th year of her age. She made a profession of faith in Christ early in life, and connected herself with the Baptist Church, of which she continued an humble and consistent member to her death. Her bereaved friends have every consolation that she sleeps in Jesus. COM.

In this town, on Wednesday, 17th inst., LIZZIE WEST, only child of William D. and Mary McC. Mahn, aged 2 years and 25 days.

But a few short days ago, and Lizzie was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and her innocent prattle was the pride and joy of the household, but alas, she now lies in the cold embrace of death. She has left this world of sorrow for a brighter and happier seat in Heaven, where she now rests from pain, clothed in the garb of angels. Affectionate and intelligent beyond her years, her death will be most severely felt by her parents and leave a vacum which time alone, aided by the hand of God, must fill. Her death is more particularly distressing to the parents from the fact that but two short months have passed since they laid a tinier form in the cold sod, and they are now called upon to give up their last and only child; but they have the pleasing consolation

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

REMARKING some time since upon the character and abilities of the militia generals recently put in important commands under Lincoln's administration, we added—"It is proper to remark that General McClelland is not one of these, but a really accomplished officer, having been selected as one of the U. S. Military Commissioners, with Hardee and Mordecai, to go to the Crimea and observe the movements and improvements made in the course of the Russian war."

Our opinion about McClellan remains unchanged, and the public begins to appreciate the fact that as a commander in the field, he is incomparably superior to any of those serving with him on the same side, and to him appears to be entrusted the active operations of this Summer campaign, while Patterson, McDowell and Butler hold in check the forces of Beauregard, Johnson, Huger and Magruder.

It is even possible that the main attack upon the heart of Virginia will be made under the auspices of this very able commander, who now has concentrated at one point a force of 22,000 men, while he is assisted by the tory force and villainy of the North Western section of the State.

The immense tide of emigration from Germany to the North West is shown conclusively by the names of the Commanders of brigades, regiments and companies, both of the Ohio and Indiana, but still more so from Western Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, as well as also among the Federal troops in Missouri. Of course the Germans in the North do as the Germans here do, they go with their section, and are no more blameable than other citizens of Northern States.

We do trust that there may be no mistake about the report of over fifty thousand Enfield rifles with accoutrements having reached New Orleans. We think there is not any mistake. There are brave men ready to grasp every one of them in Texas, Missouri, Arkanzas, Southern Kentucky and throughout the whole Southwest. Once armed, the Southwest will give plenty of employment to McClellan's hordes and give Virginia a chance to straighten herself up and take a long breath, preparatory to striking a heavy blow.

We trust that among other things, a supply of fixed ammunition, to wit: cartridges for the Enfield rifles and the rifled Cannons has not been forgotten. It will be needed.

GOOD FOR THE INNER MAN.—The editors of the Journal have just been luxuriating—they have been eating Green Turtle steak and washing down said steak and the fixins, with a reasonable quantum of Champagne. Not bad for war times!

All the aforesaid was courteously sent on a waiter with respects of Mr. Webb, from his restaurant on Front Street, below Princess. It was cooked as well as it could be cooked according to our notions. The champagne will suffer after the paper goes to press.

The above was unavoidably left out yesterday. The good things referred to were not. They were taken in.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN of the 16th inst., speaks of a report by passengers, to the effect that a dispatch had been received by General BEAUREGARD, stating that in an engagement in the North West, a Virginia company, a Georgia and a North Carolina company, had been attacked and suffered severely, though they slew of their enemies five to one of their own.

This seems to us to be only a confused version of the Rich Mountain affair, in which it is said that three companies of Col. PEGRAM'S command were engeged, but they were all Virginia companies.

IT WOULD APPEAR that the four thousand Pennsylvanians who mutinied from Patterson's column at or near Martinsburg or Williamsport, we hardly know which, had two weeks of their time yet to fill up, but they probably reasoned that having served for two months and a half without being wounded, or running the risks of a battle, it would be perfectly ridiculous for them to be caught in that scrape during the two remaining weeks, and there did at one time seem to be some prospect of a fight. It looked so to a man up a tree who had never made Patterson the subject of earnest study. If the recreants had only thought a little they would have staid and seen the thing out, confident that Patterson would not lead them into any danger, if he could help it, especially if it involved in any way the safety of his own precious carcass.

KENTUCKY, Missouri and Maryland are supposed to be still members of the United States, and, of course, entitled to representation in the United States Congress. They are entitled to between twenty and thirty Representatives in the lower House and to six on the floor of the Senate.

It is a strange fact, in view of this position of things, that there are in the House only five or six, certainly not over seven opponents to the policy of Lincoln, and about the same number in the Senate, and still more strange is it that there is more real vigor of opposition shown by members from the North than from the so-called Southern members.

It is unfortunately too true that Unionism now in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland means submissionism, Lincolnism, abolition, devotion to Northern tyranny and hatred to Southern institutions. The war between the patriots and tories in North Western Virginia and in parts of Missouri will be terrible, and will result finally in the expulsion or annihilation of the tories.—Annihilation would be the best mode of disposing of them.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS to-day is certainly "important, if true," and, no doubt it is not without a certain proportion of truth. Evidently the Federals are drawing their lines closer around Virginia, and her defenders must meet the invaders. May God defend the right!

We expect shortly to hear of stirring times. We will try to keep our people posted, or as much so as the telegraph can keep them posted.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

BY A COMMUNICATION in to-day's *Journal*, it will be seen that many citizens suggest the name of Robert Strange, Esq., as a candidate for delegate to represent this county in the Convention of the State.

Mr. Strange deserves all that is said of him, and if elected will represent the county well and ably. We do not know that Mr. Strange desires this position, but presume that he will serve if elected.

OUR RESPECTED friends of the Northern press are awfully put out by our "masked batteries." Whenever they get a good trouncing, which they do frequently, they growl over masked batteries. It was a masked battery that slayed them at Bethel. A masked battery rendered them permanently unhappy at Vienna Station and another "masked battery," yea, verily sundry "masked batteries" played the very mischief with them at Bull's Run, which has now been changed to Calves' Gallop.

WE regret to learn from the Newbern *Progress* that George S. Stevenson, Esq., a prominent citizen of that place, died at his residence in Newbern on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Stevenson was a leading member of the bar in his section—a gentleman highly respected for his talents and character, and one whose loss will be severely felt by the community of which he was so useful a member. We think that his disease was pulmonary in its nature. We know that his voice had failed him a considerable length of time before his death.

He leaves a wife and several children.

THE BALL *has* opened sure enough, and will be kept going. Beauregard and McDowell are at it no doubt. They say that old Scott is at Alexandria in chief command of the invading army on the line of the Potomac, while his Lieutenants push forward with all the ferocity of Sepoys, to be as sternly repulsed. They find that there is a lion in their way to Richmond—a lion with teeth and claws; yea, several lions. We will no doubt soon here more from Beauregard's line.

Patterson has no doubt come up to Johnson's lines at Winchester, and we are waiting and expecting to receive the tidings of a great battle in the valley. It has probably been fought. The time when the ball really opened on that line may have been on Wednesday morning, but it may have been deferred until yesterday, as that seems to have been the time fixed upon for a combined simultaneous advance on all the invading lines. We have confidence that wherever attacked our men will give a good account of themselves. Congress will meet in Richmond to-morrow and deliberate in security, even though all Lincoln's forces should howl around in impotent rage.

BULL RUN.—This is the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William counties, Virginia, until it enters Occoquan River, 14 miles from its mouth.

This was the headquarters of General Bonham's command, and it is said that General Bonham complained to General Beauregard of the unheroic name as the title for a battle field. Beauregard replied that it sounded as well as Cowpens. Whereupon Bonham determined to make it as famous, if he had the chance.

WE WILL probably hear something this week from the Peninsula between the York and James River; from McClellan's columns and from Johnston and Patterson, and, may be, also from Missouri. Missouri is making a gigantic effort to free herself from the terrible trammels that are sought to be placed around her.

COFFEE.—We learn that on the 16th instant, a New York barque went ashore near Hatteras Inlet, which is twelve miles South of Cape Hatteras. The barque was loaded with 6,500 bags of coffee. The Confederate troops have possession and are landing the coffee. They will have it all secure before any of Lincoln's cruisers can have anything to say.

This news was received by a gentleman here from the Collector of Newbern, and is no doubt correct.

THE SECOND Regiment of South Carolina volunteers passed through here yesterday, July 18th, under command of Col. Blanding. The regiment musters nine hundred strong and is commanded as follows: Col.—James Douglas Blanding, of Sumter; Lieut. Col.—D. W. Ray, of Richland; Major—J. M. Steadman of ——.

They are on their way to Virginia, where they will get what they eagerly desire—an opportunity for active service in presence of the enemy, and they will give the enemy a little more than they want.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

SOME PEOPLE appear to be amazed that Edward Everett should display such bitter hostility to the South as he displayed in his last Fourth of July speech in New York. We really wonder that anybody should have been surprised by any exhibition of enmity to the South that Everett might make. For once, at least, we were not mistaken in our estimate of character when we made up our mind that through all his patriotic adulation of Washington, there ran as its main inspiration, the desire to make political capital for Edward Everett. We could see him attitudinize as he had practiced before his mirror, and repeat the cold and polished periods which were rhetoric but not eloquence, without once forgetting that he was the representative of a Godless school in politics and an unchristian sect in religion, while he whined out the pharisaical professions of the mutual admiration clique of Boston and Cambridge *dilletanti*, who say to the South—stand aside, we are holier than you,—and yet are fairly represented by the craven murderer, Dr. Webster, one of their pet professors.

No doubt in the world but Mr. Everett, ex-Unitarian preacher, feels himself to be, in fact, the superior of George Washington, or any other man living or dead.

TO-MORROW the Confederate Congress will meet in Richmond with added numbers. If Old Abe only keeps on we will have, as we ought to have, the whole South represented there.

We hardly know whether the President's Message will be sent in to-morrow or not. We rather think it will, as there will be no new organization to effect. If so, we suppose a synopsis will be promptly telegraphed. Its recommendations will be important. A good deal of business will probably be transacted in secret session.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

MR. JOSEPH H. NEFF, doing business as a Ship Chandler at the corner of Water and Dock Streets, on the wharf, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of using language expressive of hostility to the government as well as to the cause of the Southern States, and of approval of the course of Lincoln.

An investigation was had yesterday forenoon in the Court House before several Justices, and a number of witnesses were examined in reference to the expressions used by Mr. Neff. We forbear making any detail of the testimony, as the excitement is already sufficiently high. We merely add that the Justices deemed the testimony strong enough to justify them in committing the prisoner to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

We fear that this case is not an isolated one. There are men who have made all their money here, who have deserted the community, and who are preparing to desert it, and who, in the prospect of their early escape to abolitiondom, are rather incautious in their expressions. They will bear watching. No man ought to be allowed to go backwards and forwards, to and from North or to communicate with that section. It is neither more nor less than carrying on a correspondence with the enemy.

If all those who entertain similar sentiments with those expressed by Mr. Neff were only gone, we would be well rid of them. They ought *never* to be permitted to return under *any* circumstances. They ought to be made to go. From the very nature of things, they must be a dangerous element of weakness in our midst.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, FLORIDA, about one thousand strong, under the command of Col. George T. Ward, arrived here this morning over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and leave to-day for Richmond.

The regiment is composed of the following companies:—Columbia Rifles, Captain Moore; Madison Rangers, Captain Pillings; Hammock Guards, Captain Hopkins; Gulf State Guards, Capt. McClellan; Tallahassee Guards, Capt. Brevard; Davis Guards, Capt. Call; Alachua Guards, Captain Williams; Jacksonville Beauregards, Captain, Daniels; Hamilton Blues, Captain Stewart; St. John's Grays, Captain J. J. Daniels.

Going on to Richmond with the regiment, are twenty prisoners, consisting of nineteen men and Lieut. Geo. L. Selden, of the U. S. Navy. These men were captured off Cedar Keys, Florida, by a detachment of members of the Columbia Rifles, under the command of Captain Moore, who went out in the small steamer Madison, and recaptured some four vessels which had been made prizes of by the Lincolnite pirates off the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Selden was the commander of the prize crews, and made the schooner Fanny his flag-ship.

The prisoners are in charge of a detachment of the Columbia Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant A. T. Banks, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

WE REGRET to find that the Captain D'Laguel, who was killed at Rich Mountain while standing so gallantly to his guns, was the same gentleman formerly holding the position of Lieutenant at the Fayetteville Arsenal, under the United States Government. He was evidently a brave, high toned gentleman, and a true son of the South.

THE RALEIGH *Register* says that on Wednesday last, Mr. Charles Kuester of that city, while engaged in the manufacture of percussion caps met with a painful accident through the explosion of a small portion of detonating powder, by which his hands were severely injured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FIRST DISPATCH.

From the Seat of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17th, 1861—P. M.

Gen. Garnett's forces numbered 5,000. McClellan's force was 22,000, divided in three columns. Morris had flanked the patriots on the North, McClellan on the South, with Rosincrantz approaching in front. The patriots stood their ground to the last possible moment that they could do so with safety.

The retreat must have been admirably made, and managed so as that the pursuers had no opportunity of using their small arms. So well was the rear guarded, though in the retreat the patriots were twice outflanked by convergent columns of the Federalists, that but twenty of our men were killed.

At last accounts the Confederates were retreating towards St. George.

The Federalists hope that Gen. Hill, now at Oakland, will harrass the Confederates in their retreat towards Hardy County.

It must be remembered that these troops, (Garnett's) have kept McClellan's columns in check for weeks.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Rich Mountain Battle—Conflicting Reports.

RICHMOND Va., July 17, p. m.

Passengers from the neighborhood of Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill differ materially in their reports of the recent engagements at the above places. Some assert positively that Col. Pegram is neither killed or a prisoner, while others state directly the reverse. Some state that Gen. Garnett has not been killed, and that the Georgia Regiment has not been taken prisoners, while others state the reverse.

Suspense must continue until reliable information can be obtained.

John S. Coleman, of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Virginia Cavalry.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LATER.

Col. Pegram believed to be Safe.—Letter to his Mother.

RICHMOND, VA., July 17, 1861, P. M.

The following letter has been placed on the Bulletin board of the Dispatch Office, this evening, addressed to the mother of Col. Pegram, who resides in Richmond:—

GREENBRIER RIVER, July 13th, 1861.

MRS. GEN. PEGRAM:—Col. Pegram was not hurt, or injured in the battle of Rich Mountain. We parted late after the fight, and he has gone to join Gen. Garnett. Deeply regretting that you should have been annoyed by the report of his fall, I remain the warm friend of your noble son,

Signed, NAT. TYLER.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

LATER WAR NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17, 1861, p. m.

The St. Louis military train was fired into 12 miles above St. Charles, severely wounding two Federalists. The mail carrier reports Major Harriss, with a force of 3,000, twelve miles beyond Fulton. McNeill, Federalist, is expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road have been deserted. J. W. Tucke is making speeches.

Col. Stupel, at Lexington, reports having discovered 200 kegs powder and machinery for making cannon.

The steamers are prevented from passing Jefferson City, unless they carry the American flag displayed.

A strict search is kept up at the Depot. Several seizures were made last night.

Repulse of the Enemy.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 17, 1861.

The reserved force at Cumberland, Md., occupying Piedmont and New Creek Village, have been repulsed.

Congress.—Advance of the Enemy from Alexandria.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17, 1861.

The House bill to increase the efficiency of the Volunteer forces has passed the Senate. The navy bill has also passed.

McDowell will advance to night. Gen. Scott and Staff visited the troops on the Virginia side to-day.

Later.—The Army has Advanced.—Corruption Committee Appointed.—The Baltimore Police, &c., &c.

The army has advanced. Gen. McDowel left at 3:30 P. M., to go somewhere. The advanced guard is at Hunting Creek, 10 miles from Washington.

In the House, a petition was presented from the Baltimore Police Commissioners now confined in Fort McHenry, begging Congress to interfere in their behalf. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill authorizing Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to purchase here vessels to suppress piracy, and to complete the blockade, and appropriating three millions for that purpose, has passed.

Pending the resolutions appointing a committee to investigate all war and navy contracts, Mr. VanWyck said that for two months there had been a system of plunder which, for audacity and wickedness, had never been surpassed.—The resolutions were adopted, yeas 81, nays 42.

It is believed that the design of the Federal Generals is to avoid Manassas. Their positive intention, however, is to allow no delay in pushing on to Richmond.

Reports from Arizona and New Mexico, represent the secession feeling as strong there.

It will be necessary to reinforce Fort Bliss.

It is reported that the Confederate forces at Aquia Creek, Dumfrees and several other points, are falling back on Manassas.

It is believed that J. T. Pickett, late American Consul at Vera Cruz is a Confederate agent in Mexico.

Troops Leaving for Home.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16, 1861.

The 3d and 4th Massachusetts regiments, whose times are up, leave for Boston immediately.

Attack On Virginians.

CINCINNATI, July 17, 1861.

Col. Woodruff, between Mad river and Barboursville, attacked the Virginians, killing and wounding several—one federalist killed.

Another Battle in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., July 17th, 1861.

Eight hundred federalists have a fight with an unknown number of Missourians, thirty miles above St. Charles.—Federal loss three killed and several wounded. Fight still progressing.

A Missourian, caught with a gun in his hand, has been hung, and another in attempting to escape, was riddled with balls.

Escape of Southern Forces.

GRAFTON, VA., July 17, 1861.

The Southerners retreating from Laurel Hill have escaped Gen. Hill, passing within a mile and a half of his Camp.

Later from Europe.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18th, 1861.

The Steamship Asia has arrived with dates to the 7th instant. She brings one hundred and ten thousand pounds (over half a million dollars) in specie. The sales of Cotton on Saturday, the 16th, were 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took three thousand. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs remain steady. Provisions quiet. Consols 89¾ to 89¾.

HAVRE, Cotton.—Tres ordinaire, 115; bas 119, the market closing buoyant. Sales for the week twenty-five thousand bales.

Important War News.

RICHMOND, VA., July 18th, 1861.

An official communication states that the Georgia Regiment under Garnett, covered themselves with glory.

Another authority says that four Georgia Companies under Captains Crump, Evans, Williams (or Wilkins) and Pritchard surrendered, and that Garnett was killed.

Movement of Federal Forces.

BUNKER HILL, BEDFORD COUNTY, VA., July 17th.

Patterson was moving on Winchester, on Tuesday. Supposed he would reach there on Tuesday night with a force of twenty-one thousand. It is supposed that Johnston will skirmish heavily, but not fight a pitched battle.

ST. LOUIS, July 18th, 1861.

The Missourians under Magoffin attacked the Federalists between Sadalia and Germantown, killing seven and losing three. Magoffin has a force of seven hundred.

Boernstein, (Federalist) announces that he will administer no more oaths of allegiance, but will keep all suspected persons confined.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 18, 1861.

The advanced guard of the Federal army reached Fairfax at noon. The Confederate pickets retired an hour before, falling back on Centreville, where they will probably make a stand.

GERMANTOWN, Fauquier Co., Va., July 18, 1861.

Taylor's division moved early on Wednesday. The Southerners fell back towards Centreville. At half-past one, McDowell and staff arrived with four divisions. He will move towards the Junction on Thursday. The ball is probably opened.

The Rich Mountain Fight—Fall of Gen. Garnett—200 Georgians Taken Prisoners—Our Loss in all 600, &c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July, 18th, 1861.—P. M.

W. E. Starke, aid to Gen. Garnett, and who was with him when he fell, says that in the fight, Gen. Garnett lost 20 killed, and four Georgia companies have 200 men missing, who are believed to have been surrounded and taken prisoners. He says the force retreated in good order and will reach Monteray to-morrow (Friday) night.

In the fight with Col. Pegram, forty Confederates were killed, and six hundred taken prisoners. Among the prisoners was Col. Pegram.

Col. Hecks' Command at Rich Mountain!

RICHMOND, Va., July 18th, 1861.—P. M.

We are compelled to depend upon passengers for news, which is apparently reliable.

One passenger states that four hundred of Col. Heck's command surrendered, and four companies of the Georgia regiments.

The body of Capt. Shipwith, of the Powhattan Rifles, who was killed in the Rich Mountain fight, was brought to this city to-night.

Wise's Legion.

A gentleman from Gen. Wise's Legion says that the company are well and cheerful, have few engagements, but always successful.

Gen. McClellan says that Garnett's forces fought so hard and so determined, that he felt no disposition to follow them, but rather leave them to opposing forces.

A General Fight Near Manassas—Gen. Bonham in Command—The Enemy 10,000, Our Forces 7,000 Strong—The Enemy Repulsed Three Times—They Retire in Confusion with Immense Slaughter.

Apparently reliable advices from Fairfax say that the Federalists advanced this morning, with ten thousand men. After four hours fighting the Federalists were repulsed by seven thousand Confederates under Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina, with *immense* slaughter—the Federalists retreating upon Alexandria.

[Special dispatch to the Journal.]

Beauregard Achieves a Glorious Victory.

MANASSAS, July 18th, 1861—10 P. M.

Gen. Beauregard has achieved a great victory to-day.

At day-break this morning the enemy appeared in force at Bull's Run, and attempted to cross our scouts.

The main battle was three miles Northwest of Manassas Junction, where Gen. Beauregard commanded in person.—The Commander on the federal side is not known.

The height of the battle commenced at four o'clock this afternoon, ceasing at five o'clock.

The enemy were repulsed three times, with considerable loss, and finally retreated in confusion.

Our casualties are small.

The first and 17th Virginia regiments were prominent in the fight. Col. Moore was slightly wounded.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans did great execution.

The fight extended along Bull's Run about a mile.

Wm. Langsten, of the Alexandria Riflemen was killed.

A Federal officer of high rank was killed, his horse taken and $700 in gold found on his person.

Captain Dulany of the 7th Virginia Regiment was wounded in the arm.

A shot passed through to the kitchen house where Gen. Beauregard was at his dinner. The enemy is supposed to have discovered his whereabouts.

The enemy fired into our hospital, although the yellow flag was flying. [It is not customary to fire on hospitals when in battle.—JOURNAL.]

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VIA MOBILE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18th, 1861.

Nothing reliable or official has been received from Fairfax up to noon to-day.

A Courier from McDowell's headquarters reports that the army marched early this morning towards Centreville, Va. McDowell said last night that he believed the rebels would fight there.

It is reported that Gen. Johnston is endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. Beauregard.

Scouts report that there are between thirty and forty thousand troops at Centreville and Manassas.

The rumored engagement at Centreville is unconfirmed.

In the House a bill remitting fines in cases where ships were unable to get the proper papers, had passed.

A bill forwarding soldiers letters free of charge has been passed.

A bill to pay volunteers from the time of rendezvousing has also passed.

SENATE.—Forney called the members to order, announcing that Hamlin would be absent for the rest of the session.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the Navy has passed.

Also a bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps.

From Fortress Monroe.

Steamers from Norfolk have been seen landing at Sewell's Point, where there is apparently a formidable force Preparations are being made to annoy the Federal shipping.

There are doubtless masked batteries at Willoughby's Point and opposite the Bip Raps.

Two negroes from Pig's Point report that the Southerners are in force opposite Newport News.

No Details of the Battles yet Received, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19th, 1861.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant General inform me that no particulars as to the Confederate loss have been officially received, of either the killed or wounded at the battle yesterday on Bull's Run Creek, near Manassas. Private reports so far refer only to small losses in the Virginia Regiments.

The loss of the Confederates is vastly disproportionate to the supposed loss of the Federalists.

I will send details so soon as received.

The Secretary of War says he has no details of the fights at Rich Mountain or Gen. Garnett's conflict.

CINCINNATI, July 18th, 1861.

Coxe's Kanawha men fired at each other, killing two, and wounding several.

About forty miles up the Kanawha river, a Cavalry charge was made on Coxe's column, killing two and mortally wounding one, after which the Cavalry wheeled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18. 1861—P. M.

The bill to modify the Tariff has met with unexpected opposition in the House.

Seven thousand axes have been sent after the army.

In the House the resolutions expelling Hon. H. May, one of the representatives from Baltimore, on account of his recent visit to Richmond, has been tabled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19, 1861.

A large lot of leather has been seized at Salt River, Ky.

Among the Southerners killed in Western Virginia, are Capt. Skepwth, of the Richmond Blues; Lieut. Dameett, Dr. Taylor and Dr. Walker;—wounded, Capt. Kelaguel and his first Lieutenant. Capt. Kelaguel escaped to camp, and was carried off. A prisoner reports that he cannot recover

Official Report of the Battle at Bull's Run Creek.

RICHMOND, VA., July 19th, 1861—4:30 P. M.

The official account of the battle at Bull's Run Creek, near Manassas, was received at the War Department at noon to-day.

The Confederate loss amounts to sixty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is over five hundred.

No appearance of the Federalists this morning.

All quiet in the Confederate camps.

Via Louisville and Mobile.

BUNKER HILL, VA., July 19th, 1861—P. M.

Instead of going to Winchester, Gen. Patterson went to Charlestown, Va.

Winchester cannot be attacked from the North side without great loss of life.

Further from the Manassas Fight.

RICHMOND, VA., July 19th, 1861.

Passengers from Manassas report that 143 Confederate men were killed, wounded and missing, and that 800 Federalists were left dead on the field. About 90 wounded Confederates were brought here on the cars to-night, also one dead body. The Federalists sent a flag of truce this morning, requesting permission to bury their dead, which was granted.

Col. Starke, aid to Gen. Garnett, says that there was no battle, but mere skirmish fighting the day Gen. Garnett was killed. The enemy occupied the Hill, and Ramsey's Georgia Regiment was ordered to dislodge them. The Georgians moved up gallantly with four Companies on the right of the stream in the mountain gorge, and six Companies on the left of the stream, the enemy appearing in such overwhelming force, Ramsey gave orders to retreat.

It is believed four of the companies did not hear the order but marched on, when they were probably immediately surrounded. It is hoped, however, that these four companies may yet reach camp.

Garnett's command only lost 20 killed, unless some of the four companies above referred to as being surrounded were killed. All the balance of Garnett's command are safe.

Col. Ramsey's Men all Safe.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19th, 1861.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman who left Staunton this morning, says that all the missing companies of Ramsey's Georgia Regiment had arrived at Monterey safe.—They were taken prisoners, but paroled.

Special Dispatch to the Journal.

MANASSAS, VA., July 19th, 1861—10:30 P. M.

Everything has been quiet here to-day. A flag of truce was sent in by the enemy, asking permission to bury their dead, in which they have been busily engaged. They have probably five hundred killed and wounded. Our loss is less than twenty killed. An attack is hourly expected.

George W. Mise, a private in the Washington Artillery from New Orleans, died to-day; also Major Harrison, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment.

Two cannon and five hundred stand of arms were taken from the enemy.

Patterson has crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, doubtless to make a junction with Gen. McDowell.

Fifty prisoners, principally Pennsylvanians, arrived to-day from Winchester.

It was Thomas, and not William Sangster, of the Alexandria Riflemen, who was killed.

Federal Report of the Battle at Manassas.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VIA MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19th, 1861—P. M.

The Confederates have fallen back from Centreville. A minor fight is reported at Bull Run Creek, where several Federalists were killed.

The New York Tribune says that the engagement at Bull's Run Creek, six miles from Manassas, lasted half an hour, but the Southerners were too well posted. Three masked batteries opened at intervals and our men retired. Heavy firing was heard as our correspondent left the field.

In the Senate the military bill has passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Navy bill.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 18th, 1861—P. M.

Three hundred Confederate Cavalry have invaded Appanoose County [in the Southern part of Iowa], and have produced great terror in the adjoining counties.

ALTON, Ill., July 18th, 1861—P. M.

A brigade, with one Company of Artillery and two Companies of Cavalry, leave here for North-Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19th, 1861.

Full particulars of the battle at Bull's Run Creek state that three companies of Federalists, in crossing the ravine, received a raking fire, killing a number, but they stood their ground, covering the retreat.

A brass cannon and Sherman's battery, (the horses of which were disabled,) and four regiments supported by cavalry joined the battle.

The Southerners used their guns well.

The Federalists again advancing, encountered a raking fire. The Federal guns were put in position, and poured grape and canister into the Southerners until their ammunition was exhausted. Several Federal guns were disabled.

The total loss of the Federalists is estimated at forty killed.

Gen. Tyler ordered the Federalists to fall back. Wilcox's division was ordered to attack and outflank Bull Creek battery.

A dispatch, received at the War Department to-day, says that the fighting is still going on at Bull Creek. [This evidently alludes to the battle of Thursday, as our dispatches direct from Mannassas up to 10 o'clock last night, report everything quiet.—[JOUR.]

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Official information feceived at the War Department says that Bull's Creek battery has been taken, but no particulars given.

Our [Federal] loss is estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. This will hasten the attack on Manassas, which will doubtless occur to-morrow.

The Confederates lost but few. The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that the Secretary of War says that more than fifty were killed, including five Captains and six Lieutenants.

From another source it is reported that Bull's Creek battery had been carried by the Zouaves and Massachusetts Fifth Regiment.

Craige, of Illinois, representative of Col. Richardson, left Bull Creek at 8 o'clock this morning, and reports no general fight since yesterday, when the Federalists fell back, but early in the morning occasional firing was heard from the skirmishers.

Gen. McDowell told Richardson that he should hereafter first examine the location of the enemie's battery, before engaging the enemy.

Later.

The correspondent of the N. Y. World, says that there is no truth in the reported fighting at Bull Creek to-day.

Gen. Scott says that the army made no new movement to-day, nor is it likely that they will do so before Saturday.

The N. Y. Post's official report says that twelve were killed and forty wounded. It is supposed, however, that more were killed and wounded in the woods near the creek.

From Missouri.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19th, 1861.

Dispatches from St. Louis and other points in Missouri are utterly useless, and private letters are equally so as to the state of affairs.

The indications are plain that the entire State is in a blaze, and nothing is allowed to be published or go through the mail tending to encourage the patriots. Nothing has been received but items stating that Gen. McCullough had quarrelled with Gov. Jackson and gone home, which is impossible.

The annihilation of secession camps in districts where all are secessionists, and where no St. Louis Dutch or Illinois soldiers have yet arrived, is allowed to be published.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—We learn that the Express train last night brought up to the Company shops thirty Massachusetts prisoners, taken in the neighborhood of Newport News. They were brought to the shops for safe keeping.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

They can make shoes. All the Massachusetts soldiers are shoe-makers.—JOURNAL.

For the Journal.

Resolutions adopted by the Committee of Safety, for the Town of Wilmington, July 19th, 1861:

"*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the Commissioners of the Town, that they cause to be made an enumeration of the male inhabitants at present residing in the town. Also an inventory showing the character and number of all fire or other arms, owned or in the possession of such persons."

"*Resolved*, That this Committee is of the opinion that in the present condition of the country, it is of vital importance that the militia of the State should be frequently drilled, and that all who are liable to do militia duty should be required to perform this service."

"*Resolved*, That Messrs. O. G. Parsley, S. D. Wallace and Thos. C. Miller, be a Committee to confer with the officers of the different militia companies in the town of Wilmington and request them rigidly to carry into operation the foregoing resolutions."

S. D. WALLACE, Secretary.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The Onslow Light Infantry passed up on the train on yesterday morning to join the 3rd Regiment State Troops. The company numbers, all told, 90 men, and is officered as follows: E. H. Rhodes, Captain; Solomon Gornto, 1st Lieutanant; W. H. Quince and T. B. Henderson, 2nd Lieutenants. This is a fine looking company and will give a good account of themselves when there is work to be done.

Capt. Rhodes desires us to say to the people of Onslow that the company feel much indebted to them for acts of kindness extended them prior to their departure. To the ladies especially do they feel indebted and they promise to protect them and their sex everywhere while life lasts.—*Newbern Progress, 18th inst.*

GOOD FOR PATTERSON.—Brownlow, whose praise is poison to any gentlemen, says of Major General Patterson:

We have no confidence in Patterson—we never have had, and we have even less than none, since he was forced by a mob, in Philadelphia, to declare for the Stars and Stripes. His correspondence with his Southern relatives in East Tennessee, shows that his sympathies are now with the South, though in command of a large Northern army. If he shall have an engagement, which he will labor to avoid, and his troops are successful, it will be more the result of luck and their bravery, than of his management.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Bank Convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 3d June last:

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on the 24th July, at Richmond, Va., and do invite all Banks within the Confederacy who have been represented here, to send Delegates to their next meeting.

In accordance with this resolution the Convention will meet at Richmond, Va., on the 24th inst.

JAMES GIBBES, Secretary.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE,

Dear Sirs:—A communication signed "*Many Citizens*," which appeared in your paper of the 18th inst., in which my name is suggested as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, requires, I think, an answer from me, and with your permission I will reply to it through the columns of your paper.

I duly appreciate the compliment which the communication conveys, and the partiality of my friends in bringing forward my name as a candidate for a member of the State Convention; and, if my fellow citizens of New Hanover should see fit to elect me as a delegate from this county, I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discharge the duties of a position so important and responsible.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which you have noticed the communication editorially,

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
ROBERT STRANGE.

For the Journal.

CAMP EDWARDS, 1st Reg't N. C. S. T.,
WARRENTON N. C.,
July 18th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Since my last to you was written, nothing has transpired in our quarters beyond the ordinary routine of camp life. Our "Boys" seem to be enjoying themselves pretty *extensively*,—at least any one would judge so from the vivacity and humor which they exhibit in their lively conversation and general joviality. The day is spent, as the duties of each one requires, either at cooking, drilling or walking guard; and the evenings in such exercises and amusements as are most congenial to the tastes and feelings of those who participate. Some engage in the various athletic sports, some in the more quiet games of chess, checkers, whist, &c., and some in reading and vocal and instrumental music. It would be quite diverting to one unaccustomed to anything of the kind, to visit our encampment just after nightfall, and listen to the diversified strains of music which rise from strong voices in the different tents. Some of the "Boys" have a great zeal for sacred pieces, whilst others exhibit equal animation in chanting "Dixie" and other humorous, patriotic and sentimental pieces. In this connection I would say that our opportunities for religious instruction are as good as could be desired. The Chaplain of the Regiment, Rev. Mr. Spainhower, of the Baptist denomination, preaches twice for us on the Sabbath, and visits the different tents occasionally during the week for the purpose of distributing religious reading. We also have the privilege of attending the different Churches in Warrenton on the Sabbath. The duties of soldier life become less and less irksome as we become accustomed to them. Our cooking, which was pretty good for "green hands" at first, has improved until some of our cooks can get up a first rate meal. In the exercises of the drill and manual of arms, we have also made great improvement—Much praise is due to our commanding officers and drill master, for the pains they have taken in drilling and instructing the company. Standing sentinel, especially in bad weather, is one of the most trying duties we have to perform. If the enemy's forces were within a few miles of us, it would probably be somewhat more interesting. We were amused a few days ago at a little colloquy which took place on one of the guard posts of our camp. "Well Joe," said one of the officers, "how do you like walking guard?" "Oh! pretty well," replied Joe, "I would not mind it, but I hate to be always walking, and not going anywhere."

By some means a report has reached Lillington, that we are faring rather badly—getting almost nothing to eat, and sleeping upon the wet ground, &c., but I beg leave to say that such is not the case. On the contrary, we are furnished with good tents, which are well prepared for sleeping, any amount of good wheat straw being placed at our disposal by Mr. Sledge, the worthy owner of the place where we are quartered. Our larder, too, has been well supplied with bacon, beef, mutton, flour, meal, rice, beans, peas, coffee, sugar, molasses, candles, vinegar, soap, &c., and instead of scarcity we have enjoyed the greatest plenty. And in addition to this supply from the Commissary's Department, we have received many contributions from the ladies in this vicinity, (for which may Heaven's kindest blessings attend them.) Such reports are not only injurious to the cause for which we are at war by keeping back recruits, &c., but they are calculated to bring uneasiness, if not distress, upon families which have representatives in the Camp.

To those making inquiries I would say, that we are faring far better than even the most sanguine anticipated before we left home. If we meet with the same fare until the war closes, we may consider ourselves more than fortunate.

The health of our company, too, as well as that of the other companies stationed here, has been very good. We have had but four or five cases of sickness worthy of any especial note amongst the members of the L. R. Guards, and but one or two of them presented any alarming symptoms. The other cases, by no means numerous, have generally been mild; have resulted mostly from imprudence in one way or another, and have, as a general thing, detained the men from duty but a day or two